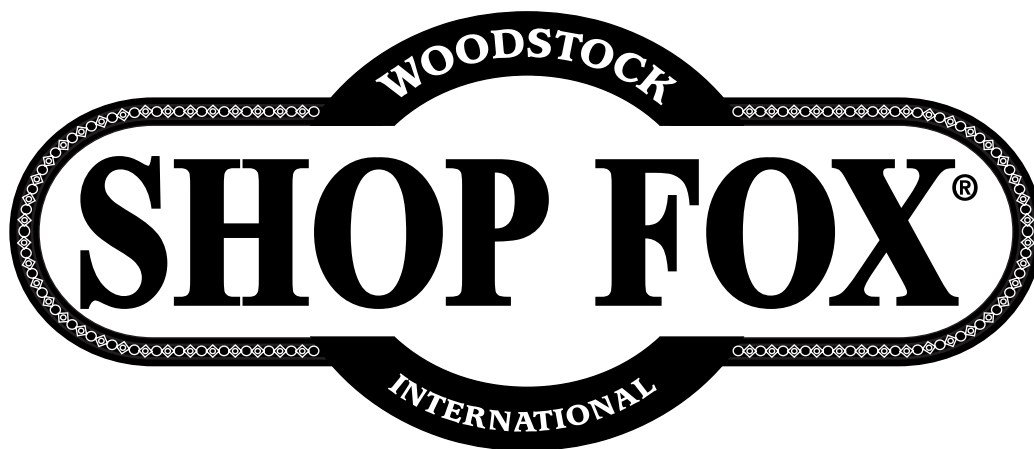




MODEL W1811 10" SLIDING TABLE SAW



OWNER'S MANUAL

(FOR MODELS MANUFACTURED SINCE 6/14)

Phone: (360) 734-3482 • Online Technical Support: tech-support@shopfox.biz

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WARNING: NO PORTION OF THIS MANUAL MAY BE REPRODUCED IN ANY SHAPE OR FORM WITHOUT

THE WRITTEN APPROVAL OF WOODSTOCK INTERNATIONAL, INC.



181721

11153TR Printed in Taiwan



WARNING!

This manual provides critical safety instructions on the proper setup, operation, maintenance, and service of this machine/tool. Save this document, refer to it often, and use it to instruct other operators.

Failure to read, understand and follow the instructions in this manual may result in fire or serious personal injury—including amputation, electrocution, or death.

The owner of this machine/tool is solely responsible for its safe use. This responsibility includes but is not limited to proper installation in a safe environment, personnel training and usage authorization, proper inspection and maintenance, manual availability and comprehension, application of safety devices, cutting/sanding/grinding tool integrity, and the usage of personal protective equipment.

The manufacturer will not be held liable for injury or property damage from negligence, improper training, machine modifications or misuse.



WARNING!

Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- Lead from lead-based paints.
- Crystalline silica from bricks, cement and other masonry products.
- Arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: Work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

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INTRODUCTION

Woodstock Technical Support

Woodstock International, Inc. is committed to customer satisfaction. Our intent with this manual is to include the basic information for safety, setup, operation, maintenance, and service of this product.

In the event that questions arise about your machine, please contact Woodstock International Technical Support at (360) 734-3482 or send e-mail to: tech-support@shopfox.biz. Our knowledgeable staff will help you troubleshoot problems or process warranty claims.

If you need the latest edition of this manual, you can download it from <http://www.shopfox.biz>.
If you have comments about this manual, please contact us at:

Woodstock International, Inc.
Attn: Technical Documentation Manager
P.O. Box 2309
Bellingham, WA 98227
Email: manuals@woodstockint.com

Overview of Machine

A sliding table saw is primarily used to rip and crosscut sheet stock or panels in a production setting. The sliding table makes it much easier and safer to feed these large workpieces through a cut. This saw can also be used as a traditional table saw for most types of through-cuts.

The primary components of a sliding table saw are the sliding table, the fixed table, the crosscut table and fence, the rip fence, the main blade and the scoring blade.

A typical cut using the sliding table is made by placing the workpiece on the sliding table and crosscut table, positioning it against the crosscut fence where needed so the waste portion of the workpiece is on the opposite side of the blade, and pushing the workpiece through the blade by sliding the table.

The scoring blade may or may not be used, depending on if the workpiece is faced with laminate, melamine, or other solid surface material, or if tear-out free cuts are required. If the scoring blade is not needed for cutting operations, it can be lowered under the table so it will stay sharp for later operations.

When using the sliding table saw as a traditional table saw, the sliding table is locked in place and the rip fence is then used to guide the workpiece through the cut.

In order to produce accurate results, the sliding table must move parallel to the blade and the scoring blade must be aligned with the main blade. Similarly, the rip fence must be parallel with the main blade and the crosscut fence must be calibrated to the main blade.

Controls & Features

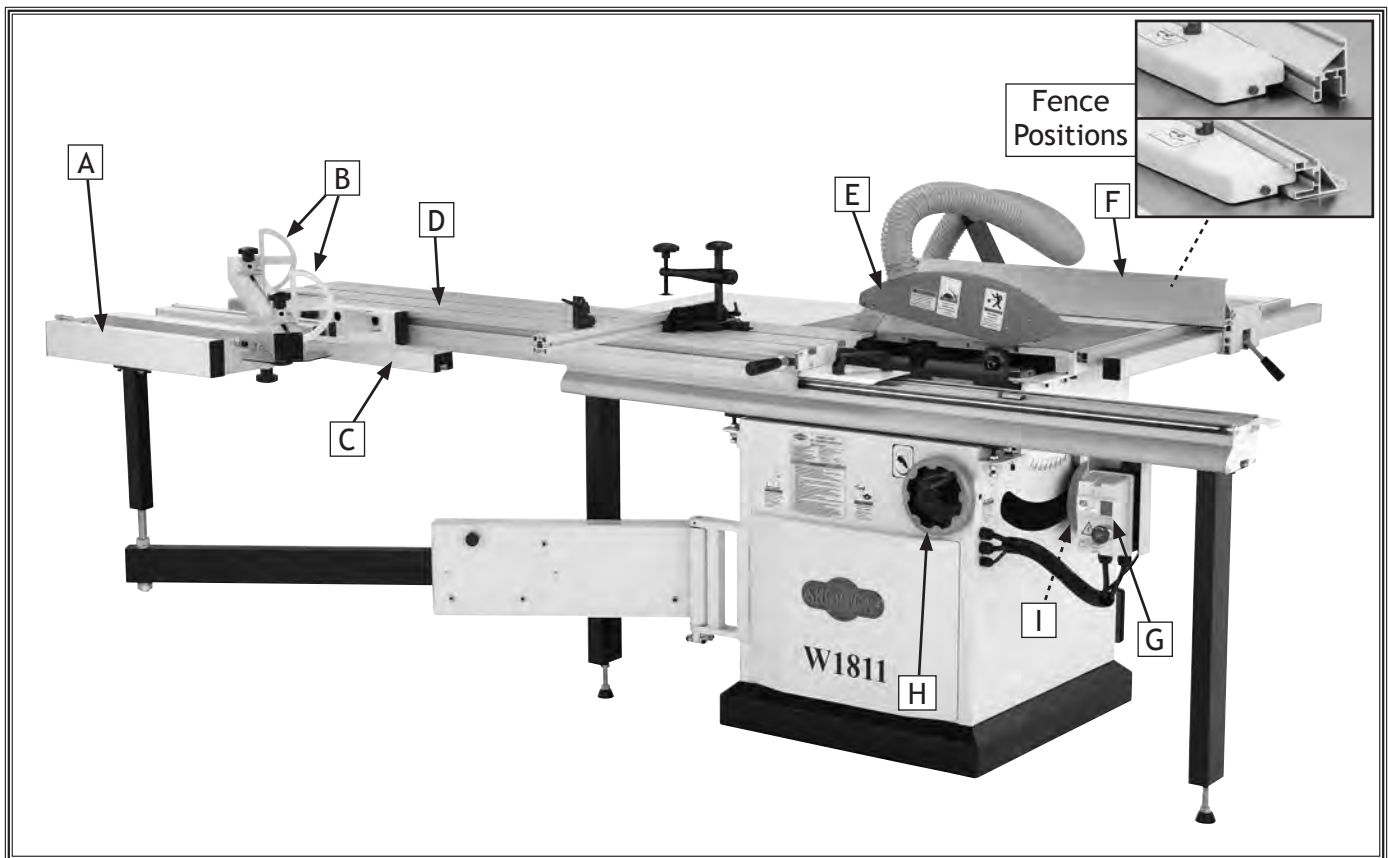


Figure 1. Main view of machine features and controls.

- A. **Crosscut Table:** Provides a wide, stable platform for supporting full-size panels during crosscutting operations. Also features an angle scale for cutting miters with the crosscut fence.
- B. **Flip Stops:** Used for quick measurements when crosscutting.
- C. **Crosscut Fence:** Used during crosscutting operations. Features a scale and multiple flip-style stop blocks (a.k.a. "flip stops") for precise, repeatable crosscutting operations. Can also be set up for miter cuts.
- D. **Sliding Table:** Conveniently glides the workpiece through the blade with effortless precision and ease.
- E. **Blade Guard:** Fully-adjustable blade guard maintains maximum protection around the saw blade and a 2½" dust port effectively extracts dust from the cutting operation.
- F. **Rip Fence:** Fence face can be positioned for standard cutting operations, or in the lower position for blade guard clearance during narrow ripping operations.
- G. **ON/OFF Switch:** Starts and stops main blade and scoring blade motors. Features an OFF switch that must be reset between starting and stopping machine.
- H. **Blade Angle Handwheel:** Adjusts the angle of the saw blades.
- I. **Blade Elevation Handwheel:** Located on the right-hand side of the cabinet, this handwheel adjusts the height of the main saw blade.



MACHINE SPECIFICATIONS



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MODEL W1811 SHOP FOX® 5 HP 10" SLIDING TABLE SAW

Product Dimensions

Weight..... 533 lbs.
Width (side-to-side) x Depth (front-to-back) x Height..... 76 x 124-3/4 x 46 in.
Footprint (Length x Width)..... 25-1/5 x 28 in.

Shipping Dimensions

Carton #1

Type..... Wood Crate
Content..... Machine
Weight..... 569 lbs.
Length x Width x Height..... 42 x 46 x 42 in.
Must Ship Upright..... No

Carton #2

Type..... Cardboard Box
Content..... Sliding Table
Weight..... 119 lbs.
Length x Width x Height..... 66 x 19 x 10 in.
Must Ship Upright..... No

Electrical

Power Requirement..... 230V, Single-Phase, 60 Hz
Full-Load Current Rating..... 19A
Minimum Circuit Size..... 30A
Connection Type..... Cord & Plug
Power Cord Included..... Yes
Power Cord Length..... 6 ft.
Power Cord Gauge..... 12 AWG
Plug Included..... Yes
Included Plug Type..... L6-30
Switch Type..... Magnetic Switch w/Overload Protection

Motors

Main

Type..... TEFC Capacitor-Start Induction
Horsepower..... 5 HP
Phase..... Single-Phase
Amps..... 19A
Speed..... 3450 RPM
Power Transfer V-Belt Drive
Bearings..... Sealed & Permanently Lubricated

Main Specifications**Operation Information**

Main Blade Size.....	10 in.
Main Blade Arbor Size.....	5/8 in.
Scoring Blade Size.....	3-1/8 in.
Scoring Blade Arbor Size.....	22 mm
Maximum Width of Dado.....	13/16 in.
Main Blade Tilt.....	0 - 45 deg.
Main Blade Speed.....	4000 RPM
Scoring Blade Tilt.....	0 - 45 deg.
Scoring Blade Speed.....	8000 RPM

Cutting Capacities

Max Depth of Cut At 90 Deg.....	3-1/8 in.
Max Depth of Cut At 45 Deg.....	2-1/4 in.
Rip Fence Max Cut Width.....	33 in.
Sliding Table w/Crosscut Fence Max Cut Width.....	78-1/2 in.
Sliding Table w/Crosscut Fence Max Cut Length.....	63 in.
Miter Fence Max Cut Width at 45 Deg.....	63 in.

Table Information

Floor To Table Height.....	33-5/8 in.
Table Size Length.....	27 in.
Table Size Width.....	14-3/8 in.
Table Size Thickness.....	2 in.
Table Size With Ext Wings Length.....	47 in.
Table Size With Ext Wings Width.....	40 in.
Table Size With Ext Wings Thickness.....	2 in.
Sliding Table Length.....	63 in.
Sliding Table Width.....	12-1/4 in.
Sliding Table Thickness.....	3-1/2 in.
Sliding Table T-Slot Top Width.....	5/8 in.
Sliding Table T-Slot Height.....	1/2 in.
Sliding Table T-Slot Bottom Width.....	1-1/4 in.

Fence Information

Crosscut Fence Type.....	Single Lever Locking, Extruded Aluminum
Crosscut Fence Size Length.....	33-1/2 in.
Crosscut Fence Size Width.....	2 in.
Crosscut Fence Size Height.....	4-1/4 in.
Crosscut Fence Number of Stops.....	2

Construction Materials

Table.....	Precision-Ground Cast Iron
Sliding Table.....	Aluminum
Cabinet.....	Steel
Rip Fence Rails.....	Hardened Steel
Guard.....	Plastic
Spindle Bearing Type.....	Radial Ball Bearing 6004LLB
Cabinet Paint Type/Finish.....	Powder Coated

Other Related Information

No of Dust Ports.....	2
Dust Port Size.....	4, 2-1/2 in.

**Other**

Country of Origin Taiwan
Warranty 2 Years
Approximate Assembly & Setup Time 1-1/2 Hours
Serial Number Location ID Label on Front of Machine
ISO 9001 Factory No
CSA, ETL, or UL Certified/Listed Yes

Features

4" Main Dust Port
Adjustable Scoring Knife Kerf
Adjustable Riving Knife
Single Lever Locking Fence
Blade Guard with 2-1/2" Dust Port
Dadoes Up To 13/16"

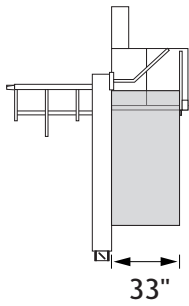
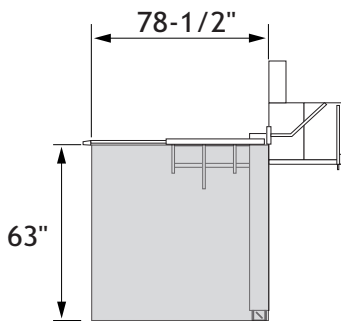
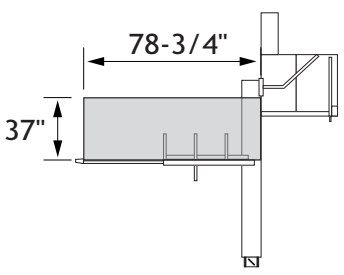
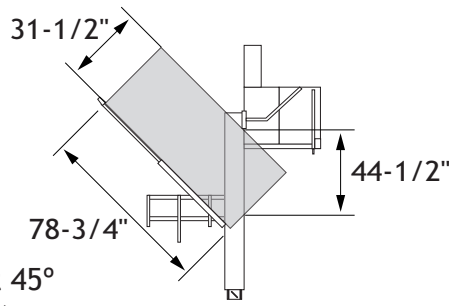
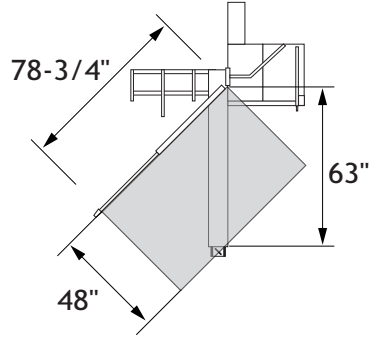
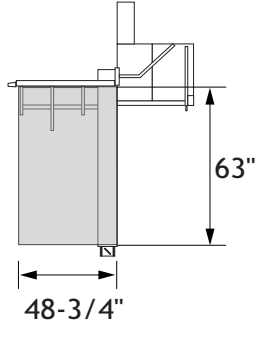
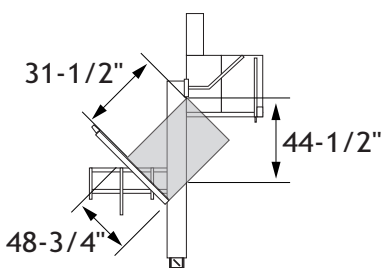
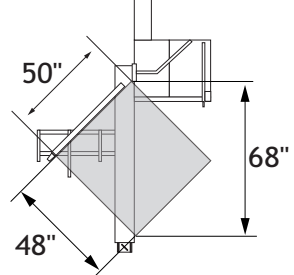
SLIDING TABLE SAW CAPACITIES



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MODEL W1811 10" SLIDING TABLE SAW

SAFETY

 Ripping Width	 Cross Cut
 Miter Cut 90° (push cut)	 Miter Cut 45° (push cut)
 Miter Cut 45°	 Cross Cut (fence not extended)
 Miter Cut 45° (push cut, fence not extended)	 Miter Cut 45° (fence not extended)

SAFETY

For Your Own Safety, Read Manual Before Operating Machine

The purpose of safety symbols is to attract your attention to possible hazardous conditions. This manual uses a series of symbols and signal words intended to convey the level of importance of the safety messages. The progression of symbols is described below. Remember that safety messages by themselves do not eliminate danger and are not a substitute for proper accident prevention measures—this responsibility is ultimately up to the operator!



Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **WILL** result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **COULD** result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **MAY** result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE

This symbol is used to alert the user to useful information about proper operation of the equipment or a situation that may cause damage to the machinery.

Standard Machinery Safety Instructions

OWNER'S MANUAL. Read and understand this owner's manual **BEFORE** using machine.

TRAINED OPERATORS ONLY. Untrained operators have a higher risk of being hurt or killed. Only allow trained/supervised people to use this machine. When machine is not being used, disconnect power, remove switch keys, or lock-out machine to prevent unauthorized use—especially around children. Make workshop kid proof!

DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS. Do not use machinery in areas that are wet, cluttered, or have poor lighting. Operating machinery in these areas greatly increases the risk of accidents and injury.

MENTAL ALERTNESS REQUIRED. Full mental alertness is required for safe operation of machinery. Never operate under the influence of drugs or alcohol, when tired, or when distracted.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INJURY RISKS. You can be shocked, burned, or killed by touching live electrical components or improperly grounded machinery. To reduce this risk, only allow an electrician or qualified service personnel to do electrical installation or repair work, and always disconnect power before accessing or exposing electrical equipment.

DISCONNECT POWER FIRST. Always disconnect machine from power supply **BEFORE** making adjustments, changing tooling, or servicing machine. This eliminates the risk of injury from unintended startup or contact with live electrical components.

EYE PROTECTION. Always wear ANSI-approved safety glasses or a face shield when operating or observing machinery to reduce the risk of eye injury or blindness from flying particles. Everyday eyeglasses are not approved safety glasses.

WEARING PROPER APPAREL. Do not wear clothing, apparel, or jewelry that can become entangled in moving parts. Always tie back or cover long hair. Wear non-slip footwear to avoid accidental slips, which could cause loss of workpiece control.

HAZARDOUS DUST. Dust created while using machinery may cause cancer, birth defects, or long-term respiratory damage. Be aware of dust hazards associated with each workpiece material, and always wear a NIOSH-approved respirator to reduce your risk.

HEARING PROTECTION. Always wear hearing protection when operating or observing loud machinery. Extended exposure to this noise without hearing protection can cause permanent hearing loss.

REMOVE ADJUSTING TOOLS. Tools left on machinery can become dangerous projectiles upon startup. Never leave chuck keys, wrenches, or any other tools on machine. Always verify removal before starting!

INTENDED USAGE. Only use machine for its intended purpose—never make modifications without prior approval from Woodstock International. Modifying machine or using it differently than intended will void the warranty and may result in malfunction or mechanical failure that leads to serious personal injury or death!

AWKWARD POSITIONS. Keep proper footing and balance at all times when operating machine. Do not overreach! Avoid awkward hand positions that make workpiece control difficult or increase the risk of accidental injury.

CHILDREN & BYSTANDERS. Keep children and bystanders at a safe distance from the work area. Stop using machine if they become a distraction.

GUARDS & COVERS. Guards and covers reduce accidental contact with moving parts or flying debris—make sure they are properly installed, undamaged, and working correctly.

FORCING MACHINERY. Do not force machine. It will do the job safer and better at the rate for which it was designed.

NEVER STAND ON MACHINE. Serious injury may occur if machine is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted.

STABLE MACHINE. Unexpected movement during operation greatly increases risk of injury or loss of control. Before starting, verify machine is stable and mobile base (if used) is locked.

USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES. Consult this owner's manual or the manufacturer for recommended accessories. Using improper accessories will increase risk of serious injury.

UNATTENDED OPERATION. To reduce the risk of accidental injury, turn machine **OFF** and ensure all moving parts completely stop before walking away. Never leave machine running while unattended.

MAINTAIN WITH CARE. Follow all maintenance instructions and lubrication schedules to keep machine in good working condition. A machine that is improperly maintained could malfunction, leading to serious personal injury or death.

CHECK DAMAGED PARTS. Regularly inspect machine for any condition that may affect safe operation. Immediately repair or replace damaged or mis-adjusted parts before operating machine.

MAINTAIN POWER CORDS. When disconnecting cord-connected machines from power, grab and pull the plug—NOT the cord. Pulling the cord may damage the wires inside, resulting in a short. Do not handle cord/plug with wet hands. Avoid cord damage by keeping it away from heated surfaces, high traffic areas, harsh chemicals, and wet/damp locations.

EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES. If at any time you experience difficulties performing the intended operation, stop using the machine! Contact Technical Support at (360) 734-3482.

Additional Safety for Sliding Table Saws

SAFETY

HAND & BODY POSITIONING. Touching a spinning saw blade will cause serious laceration or amputation injuries. Keep hands away from saw blade and out of blade path during operation, so they cannot slip accidentally into blade. Stand to side of blade path. Never reach around, behind, or over blade. Only operate at front of machine; never operate from rear or sides of saw.

BLADE GUARD. Use blade guard for all “through cuts” for which it can be used. (A through cut is an operation where blade cuts completely through the top of the workpiece.) Make sure the blade guard is installed and adjusted correctly; promptly repair or replace it if damaged. Always re-install blade guard immediately after operations that require its removal. Operating saw with blade guard removed greatly increases risk of severe laceration or amputation injuries from accidental blade contact.

RIVING KNIFE. Use the riving knife for all “non-through cuts” for which it can be used. (A non-through cut is an operation where the blade does not cut through the top of the workpiece.) Make sure the riving knife is aligned and positioned correctly; and promptly repair or replace it if damaged. Using the riving knife incorrectly will increase the risk of kickback or accidental blade contact.

KICKBACK. Kickback occurs when the saw blade ejects the workpiece back toward the operator. Know how to reduce the risk of kickback, and learn how to protect yourself if it does occur.

FEEDING WORKPIECE. Feeding workpiece incorrectly will increase risk of kickback. Never start saw with a workpiece touching blade; allow blade to reach full speed before cutting. Only feed workpiece against direction of blade rotation, from front of saw. Never pull workpiece from behind blade. Always use some type of guide (fence, miter gauge, sliding table or sled, etc.) to feed workpiece in a straight line. Never back a workpiece out of a cut or move it backwards or sideways after starting a cut. Feed cuts all the way through to completion. Never perform any operation “freehand” (making a cut without using a fence, miter gauge, or other guide). Never plunge cut.

FENCE. Make sure the fence remains properly adjusted and parallel with the blade. Always lock the fence in place before using. Using or adjusting the fence incorrectly will increase risk of kickback.

PUSH STICKS/BLOCKS. Use push sticks or push blocks whenever possible to keep your hands farther away from the blade while cutting; in the event of an accident these devices will often take damage that would have happened to hands/fingers.

CUT-OFF PIECES. Never use your hands to move cut-offs away from the blade while the saw is running. If a cut-off becomes trapped between the blade and table insert, turn the saw **OFF** and allow the blade to completely stop before removing it.

BLADE ADJUSTMENTS. Adjusting the blade height or tilt during operation increases the risk of crashing the blade and sending metal fragments flying with deadly force at the operator or bystanders. Only adjust the blade height and tilt when the blade is completely stopped and the saw is **OFF**.

CHANGING BLADES. Always disconnect power before changing blades. Changing blades while the saw is connected to power greatly increases the injury risk if saw is accidentally powered up.

DAMAGED SAW BLADES. Never use blades that have been dropped or otherwise damaged. Damaged blades can fly apart and strike the operator with shards of metal.

DADO AND RABBET OPERATIONS. DO NOT attempt dado or rabbeting operations without first reading those sections in this manual. Dado and rabbeting operations require special attention because they must be performed with the blade guard removed.

CUTTING CORRECT MATERIAL. Never cut materials not intended for this saw; only cut natural and man-made wood products, laminate covered wood products, and some plastics. Cutting metal, glass, stone, tile, etc. increases the risk of operator injury due to kickback or flying particles.

Preventing Kickback

Below are preventative measures to avoid the most common causes of kickback:

- Only cut workpieces with at least one smooth and straight edge. DO NOT cut warped, cupped or twisted wood.
- Never attempt freehand cuts. If the workpiece is not fed parallel with the blade, kickback will likely occur. Always use the rip fence or miter gauge to support the workpiece.
- Make sure the splitter/riving knife is aligned with the blade. A misaligned splitter/riving knife can cause the workpiece to catch or bind, increasing the chance of kickback. If you think that your splitter/riving knife is not aligned with the blade, check it immediately!
- Take the time to check and adjust the rip fence parallel with the blade. Also, ensure that your table slides parallel with the blade. If either of these two elements are not adjusted correctly, the risk of kickback will be greatly increased.
- Do not remove the splitter/riving knife. The splitter/riving knife maintains the kerf in the workpiece, reducing the chance of kickback from the workpiece halves pinching the blade.
- Feed cuts through to completion. Anytime you stop feeding a workpiece in the middle of a cut, the chance of kickback is greatly increased.
- Keep the blade guard installed and in good working order. Only remove it when performing non-through cuts and immediately re-install the blade guard when finished. Remember, always use the splitter/riving knife for all non-through operations, unless a dado blade is installed.
- Make multiple, shallow passes when performing a non-through cut. Making a deep non-through cut will greatly increase the chance of kickback.

WARNING

Statistics show that most common accidents among table saw users can be linked to kickback. Kickback is typically defined as the high-speed expulsion of stock from the table saw toward its operator. In addition to the danger of the operator or others in the area being struck by the flying stock, it is often the case that the operator's hands are pulled into the blade during the kickback.

Protecting Yourself From Kickback

Even if you know how to prevent kickback, it may still happen.

Here are some preventative measures to protect yourself if kickback DOES occur:

- Stand to the side of the blade during every cut. If a kickback does occur, the thrown workpiece usually travels directly in front of the blade.
- Wear safety glasses or a face shield. In the event of a kickback, your eyes and face are the most vulnerable part of your body.
- Never, for any reason, place your hand behind the blade. Should kickback occur, your hand will be pulled into the blade.
- Use a push stick to keep your hands farther away from the moving blade. If a kickback occurs, the push stick will most likely take the damage that your hand would have received.
- Keep the blade guard installed and in good working order.
- Use featherboards or anti-kickback devices, such as Shop Fox Board Buddies, to prevent or slow down kickback.

Glossary Of Terms

The following is a list of common definitions, terms and phrases used throughout this manual as they relate to this table saw and woodworking in general. Become familiar with these terms for assembling, adjusting or operating this machine.

Arbor: A metal shaft extending from the drive mechanism that is the mounting location for the saw blade.

Bevel Edge Cut: Tilting the arbor and saw blade to an angle between 0° and 45° to cut a beveled edge onto a workpiece.

Blade Guard Assembly: Metal or plastic safety device that mounts over the saw blade. Its function is to prevent the operator from coming into contact with the saw blade. Refer to **Page 35** for more details.

Crosscut: Cutting operation in which the crosscut fence is used to cut across the shortest width of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 45** for more details.

Dado Blade: Blade or set of blades that are used to cut grooves and rabbets. DO NOT use a dado blade larger than 8" in diameter on this saw! The saw and arbor are not intended to safely use a larger dado blade.

Dado Cut: Cutting operation that uses a dado blade to cut a flat bottomed groove into the face of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 49** for more details.

Featherboard: Safety device used to keep the workpiece against the rip fence and against the table surface. Refer to **Page 57** for more details.

Kerf: The resulting cut or gap in the workpiece after the saw blade passes through during a cutting operation.

Kickback: An event in which the workpiece is propelled back towards the operator at a high rate of speed.

Non-Through Cut: A cut in which the blade does not cut through the top of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 34** for more details.

Parallel: Being an equal distance apart at every point along two given lines or planes (i.e. the rip fence face is parallel to the face of the saw blade).

Perpendicular: Lines or planes that intersect and form right angles (i.e. the blade is perpendicular to the table surface).

Push Stick: Safety device used to push the workpiece through a cutting operation. Used most often when rip cutting thin workpieces. Refer to **Page 60** for more details.

Rabbet: Cutting operation that creates an L-shaped channel along the edge of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 51** for more details.

Rip Cut: Cutting operation in which the rip fence is used to cut across the width of the workpiece. Refer to **Page 43** for more details.

Splitter/Riving Knife: Metal plate located behind the blade. It maintains the kerf opening in the wood when performing a cutting operation. Refer to **Page 35** for more details.

Straightedge: A tool used to check the flatness, parallelism, or consistency of a surface(s).

Thin Kerf Blade: A blade with a kerf or thickness that is thinner than a standard blade. Since thin kerf blades are typically the same thickness of the splitter/riving knife—and in some cases thinner—we DO NOT recommend that they be used on this saw due to the increased risk of kickback.

Through Cut: A cut in which the blade cuts completely through the workpiece. Refer to **Page 34** for more details.

Zero Clearance Table Insert: An aftermarket or shop-made table insert specifically modified for the installed blade to eliminate clearance around the blade.

ELECTRICAL

Circuit Requirements

This machine must be connected to the correct size and type of power supply circuit, or fire or electrical damage may occur. Read through this section to determine if an adequate power supply circuit is available. If a correct circuit is not available, a qualified electrician **MUST** install one before you can connect the machine to power.

A power supply circuit includes all electrical equipment between the breaker box or fuse panel in the building and the machine. The power supply circuit used for this machine must be sized to safely handle the full-load current drawn from the machine for an extended period of time. (If this machine is connected to a circuit protected by fuses, use a time delay fuse marked D.)

Full-Load Current Rating

The full-load current rating is the amperage a machine draws at 100% of the rated output power. On machines with multiple motors, this is the amperage drawn by the largest motor or sum of all motors and electrical devices that might operate at one time during normal operations.

Full-Load Current Rating at 230V 19 Amps

Circuit Requirements for 230V

This machine is prewired to operate on a 230V power supply circuit that has a verified ground and meets the following requirements:

Circuit Type 230V, 60 Hz, 1-Phase
Circuit Size 30 Amps
Plug/Receptacle L6-30

⚠ WARNING

The machine must be properly set up before it is safe to operate. **DO NOT** connect this machine to the power source until instructed to do so later in this manual.

⚠ WARNING



Incorrectly wiring or grounding this machine can cause electrocution, fire, or machine damage. To reduce this risk, only an electrician or qualified service personnel should do any required electrical work on this machine.

NOTICE

The circuit requirements listed in this manual apply to a dedicated circuit—where only one machine will be running at a time. If this machine will be connected to a shared circuit where multiple machines will be running at the same time, consult with an electrician to ensure that the circuit is properly sized for safe operation.

Grounding Requirements

This machine **MUST** be grounded. In the event of certain types of malfunctions or breakdowns, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to travel—in order to reduce the risk of electric shock.

Improper connection of the equipment-grounding wire will increase the risk of electric shock. The wire with green insulation (with/without yellow stripes) is the equipment-grounding wire. If repair or replacement of the power cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding wire to a live (current carrying) terminal.

Check with a qualified electrician or service personnel if you do not understand these grounding requirements, or if you are in doubt about whether the tool is properly grounded. If you ever notice that a cord or plug is damaged or worn, disconnect it from power, and immediately replace it with a new one.

For 230V Connection

This machine is equipped with a power cord that has an equipment-grounding wire and NEMA L6-30 grounding plug. The plug must only be inserted into a matching receptacle (see **Figure**) that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with local codes and ordinances.

Extension Cords

We do not recommend using an extension cord with this machine. Extension cords cause voltage drop, which may damage electrical components and shorten motor life. Voltage drop increases with longer extension cords and smaller gauge sizes (higher gauge numbers indicate smaller sizes).

Any extension cord used with this machine must contain a ground wire, match the required plug and receptacle, and meet the following requirements:

Minimum Gauge Size at 230V 10 AWG, 3-Wire
Maximum Length (Shorter is Better) 50 ft.

⚠ WARNING

The machine must be properly set up before it is safe to operate. **DO NOT** connect this machine to the power source until instructed to do so later in this manual.

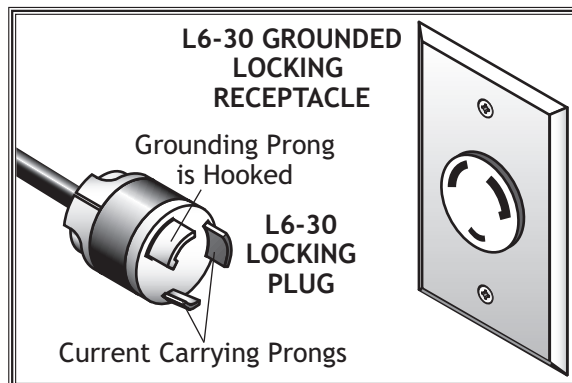
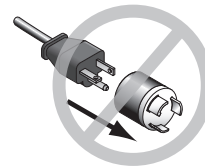


Figure 2. NEMA L6-30 plug & receptacle.

⚠ CAUTION



No adapter should be used with the required plug. If the plug does not fit the available receptacle or the machine must be reconnected to a different type of circuit, the reconnection must be made by an electrician or qualified service personnel and it must comply with all local codes and ordinances.

SETUP

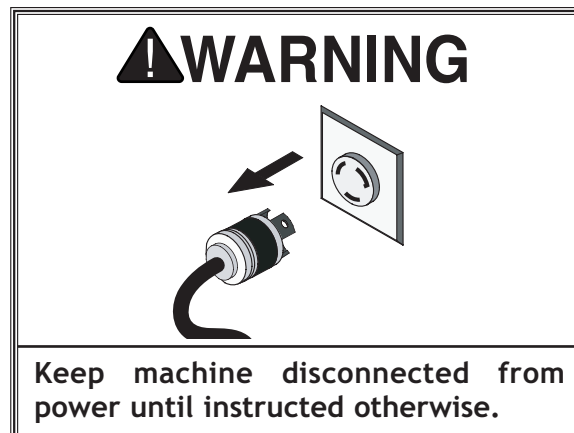
Items Needed for Setup

The following items are needed to complete the setup process, but are not included with your machine:

Description	Qty
• Safety Glasses (for each person).....	1
• Forklift	1
• Lifting Straps (2000 lb capacity)	2
• An Assistant.....	1
• Straightedge 4' (or longer)	1
• Table Saw Blade 10"	1
• Phillips Head Screwdriver #2	1
• Hex Wrenches 3, 4, 5, 6, & 8mm	1 Each
• Dust Collection System	1
• 4" Dust Hose (length as needed)	1
• 4" Hose Clamp.....	2
• 2½" Dust Hose (length as needed).....	1

Unpacking

This machine has been carefully packaged for safe transportation. If you notice the machine has been damaged during shipping, please contact your authorized Shop Fox dealer immediately.



Inventory

The following is a description of the main components shipped with the Model W1811. If you can't find an item on this list, check the mounting location on the machine or examine the packaging materials carefully. Occasionally we pre-install certain components for safer shipping. If you still can't find a part, talk to your authorized Shop Fox dealer.

Inventory Contents

Inventory Item: (Figures 3-6)	Qty
A. Table Saw (not shown).....	1
B. Large Extension Table.....	1
C. Small Extension Table.....	1
D. Hose Support	1
E. Crosscut Fence	1
F. Support Bar	1
G. Crosscut Table.....	1
H. Crosscut Table Support Leg	1
I. Flip Stops	2
J. Lock Lever M12-1.75 x 55	1
K. Flat Washer 12mm.....	1
L. T-Nut M12-1.75.....	1
M. Rip Fence Rail (w/Attached Mounting Hardware)	1
N. Rip Fence	1
O. Rip Fence Scale	1
P. Rip Fence Lever w/Hex Nut M8-1.25	1
Q. Rip Fence Base	1
R. Blade Guard w/Cap Screw & Nut.....	1
S. Arbor Lock Tool	1
T. Sliding Table Handle w/Lock	1
U. Push Stick	1
V. Splitter/Riving Knife	1
W. End Cover	1
X. Wrench 17mm (not shown)	1
Y. Wrench 19/22mm (not shown)	1

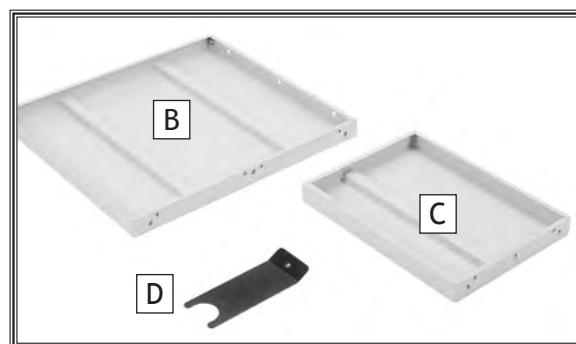


Figure 3. Extension table items.

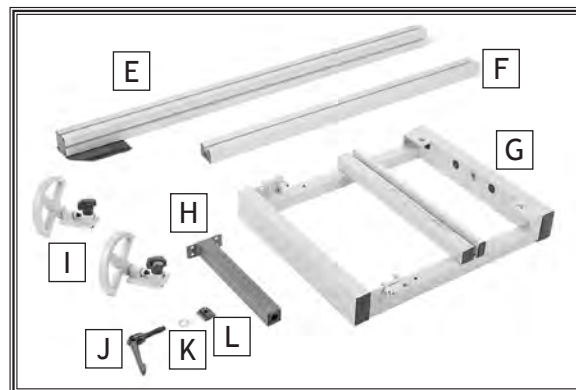


Figure 4. Crosscut table items.

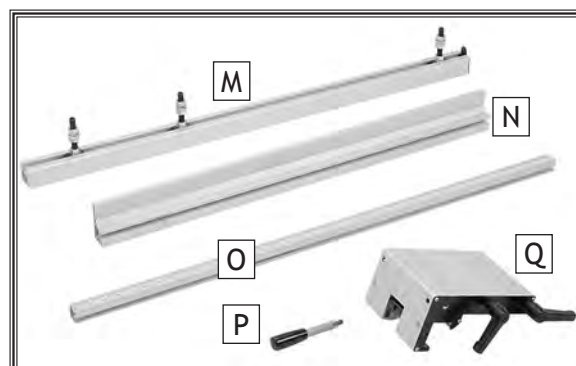


Figure 5. Rip fence items.

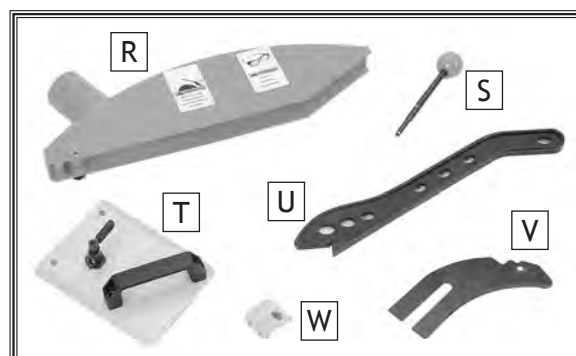


Figure 6. Miscellaneous components.

Inventory Item: (Figure 7-9)	Qty
AA. Miter Clamp	1
AB. Miter Flip Stop	1
AC. Miter Handle w/Flat Washer 8mm	1
AD. Miter Gauge Fence	1
AE. Miter Gauge Body.....	1
AF. Miter Guide Bar	1
AG. Sliding Table	1
AH. Sliding Table Support Legs	2
AI. Feet M12-1.75 x 75 w/Nuts	2
AJ. Crosscut Brace Knobs M8-1.25 x 50.....	2
–Flat Washers 8mm	2
–Square Nuts M8-1.25	2
AK. Crosscut Fence Knob M8-1.25	1
–Flat Washer 8mm	1
–Crosscut Fence T-Stud M8-1.25 x 60.....	1
AL. Crosscut Fence Lock Knob M8-1.25 x 25	1
AM. Pivot Stud	1
–Special Washer 8 x 20mm	1
–Square Nut M8-1.25	1
AN. Push Handle M12-1.75 x 14	1
–Flat Washer 12mm.....	1
–Plastic Washer 12mm	1
–Push Handle T-Nut M12-1.75.....	1
AO. Support Leg T-Slot Plates	2
AP. Sliding Table T-Studs M12-1.75 x 35	2
–Flat Washers 12mm	2
–Lock Washers 12mm.....	2
–Hex Nuts M12-1.75	2

Other Hardware (not shown)	Qty
• Cap Screws M10-1.5 x 25 (Extension Tables).....	5
• Flat Washers 10mm (Extension Tables)	5
• Lock Washers 10mm (Extension Tables).....	5
• Set Screws M8-1.25 x 25 (Extension Tables)	6
• Hex Nuts M8-1.25 (Extension Tables).....	6
• Hex Bolts M6-1 x 16 (Fence Scale).....	2
• Hex Bolt M6-1 x 25 (Fence Scale).....	1
• Flat Washers 6mm (Fence Scale)	3
• Lock Washers 6mm (Fence Scale).....	3
• Hex Nuts M6-1 (Fence Scale)	3
• Cap Screws M6-1 x 16 (CT Support Leg)	4
• Lock Washers 6mm (CT Support Leg)	4
• Flat Washers 6mm (CT Support Leg)	4
• Cap Screws M5-.8 x 12 (Switch).....	2
• Lock Washers 5mm (Switch)	2
• Cap Screws M10-1.5 x 30 (ST Leg Plates).....	4
• Lock Washers 10mm (ST Leg Plates)	4
• Cap Screw M10-1.5 x 25 (Hose Support).....	1
• Flat Washers 10mm (Hose Support)	2
• Hex Nut M10-1.5 (Hose Support).....	1

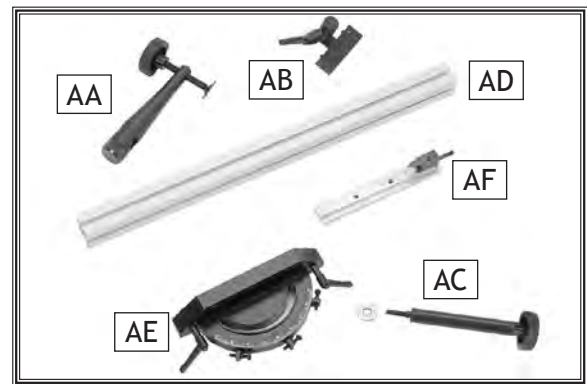


Figure 7. Miter gauge items.

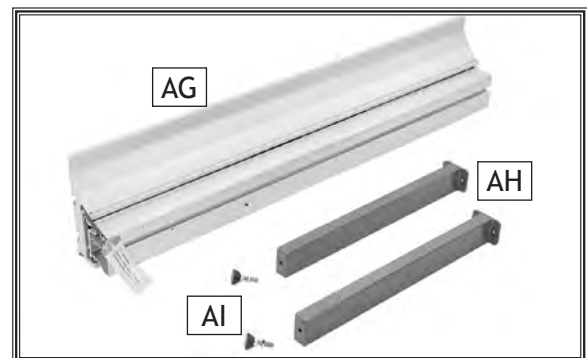


Figure 8. Sliding table items.

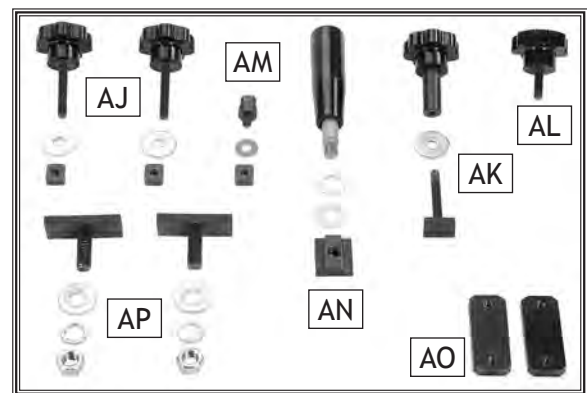
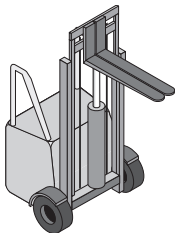


Figure 9. Miscellaneous knobs and hardware.

SETUP

Machine Placement

- **Floor Load:** This machine distributes a heavy load in a small footprint. Make sure the floor will support the machine, workpieces, and the operator.
- **Working Clearances:** Consider existing and anticipated needs, size of material to be processed through the machine, and space for auxiliary stands, work tables or other machinery when establishing a location for your machine (see **Figure 10**).
- **Lighting:** Lighting should be bright enough to eliminate shadows and prevent eye strain.



! WARNING
USE helpers and power lifting equipment to lift this machine. Otherwise, serious personal injury may occur.

Cleaning Machine

The table and other unpainted parts of your machine are coated with a waxy grease that protects them from corrosion during shipment. Clean this grease off with a solvent cleaner or citrus-based degreaser. **DO NOT** use chlorine-based solvents such as brake parts cleaner or acetone—if you happen to splash some onto a painted surface, you will ruin the finish.



! WARNING
NEVER clean with gasoline or other petroleum-based solvents. Most have low flash points, which make them extremely flammable. A risk of explosion and burning exists if these products are used. Serious personal injury may occur if this warning is ignored!

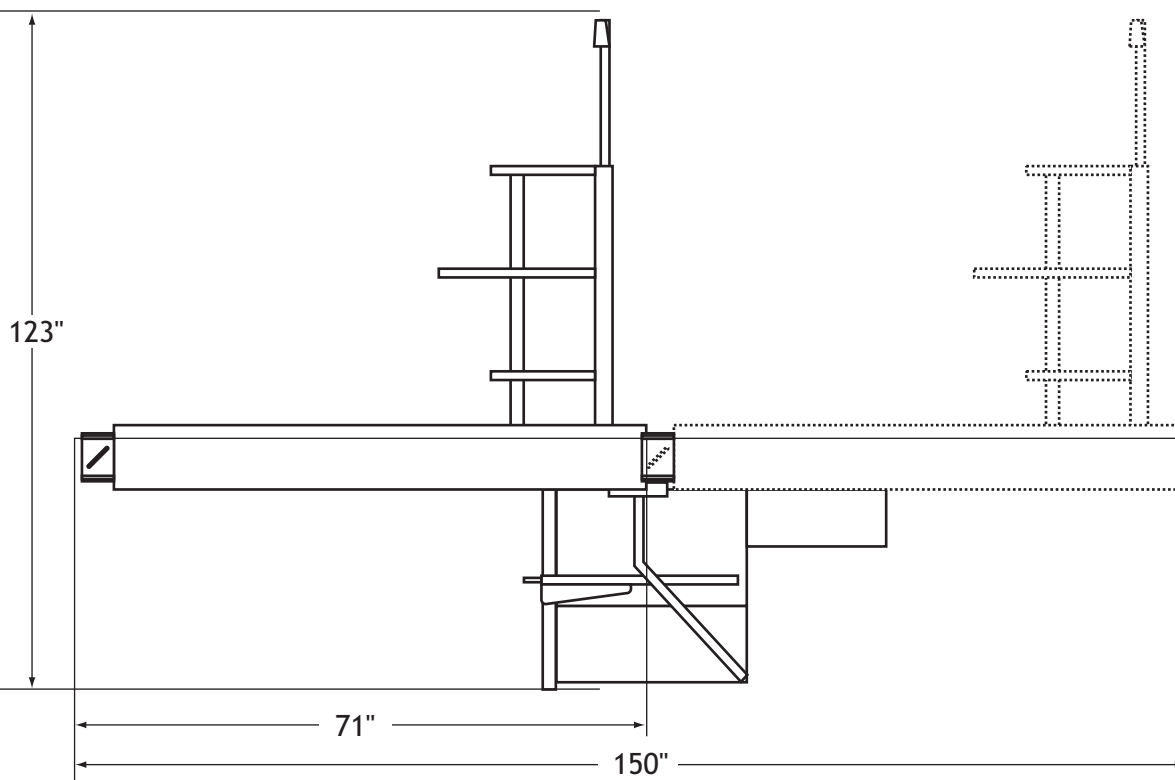
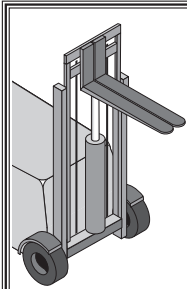


Figure 10. Working clearances.

Lifting & Moving



⚠️ WARNING

This machine weighs over 500 lbs. Serious personal injury may occur if safe moving methods are not followed. To be safe, you will need at least one other person and a forklift to move and place this machine.

⚠️ WARNING

Use lifting straps with a minimum lifting capacity higher than the saw weight. DO NOT lift saw higher than necessary to clear floor. If lifting strap breaks, serious personal injury may occur.

To remove the table saw from the crate pallet, do these steps:

1. Feed the lifting straps around the lifting bolts on the back of the table and the sliding table saw mounts on the front of the cabinet (see **Figure 11**). Attach the ends of the lifting straps to the forklift forks.
2. Lift the table saw cabinet and move it to your pre-determined location.
3. Remove the red lifting bolts from the back of the table.
4. Place a level on the cast iron table to level the table saw cabinet side-to-side and front-to-back. This will allow the table to slide smoothly.

Note: There are two options for leveling the saw: 1) Shim under the cabinet, or 2) thread bolts down into the nuts welded on the stand corners (**Figure 12**).



Figure 11. Lifting the table saw.



Figure 12. Hex bolt in stand corners for leveling; the hex nut is used to secure the bolt position.

Assembly & Setup

Before shipping, the sliding table was installed on the machine and calibrated to the main table and blade. As such, be careful not to move any pre-installed nuts when installing the sliding table.

The sliding table and extension tables are heavy, so use a forklift or four strong helpers to lift the sliding table during installation.

To assemble the sliding table saw, do these steps:

1. Place the sliding table on the cabinet.
2. On each side of the sliding table, slide a T-stud down the center bottom T-slot until it is next to the mounting bracket.
3. Lift one side of the sliding table, position the T-stud over the hole in the mounting bracket, then lower the sliding table so the T-stud fits through the hole, as shown in **Figure 13**. Repeat on the other side.
4. Put a 12mm flat washer, 12mm lock washer and M12-1.75 hex nut on the bottom of each T-stud and tighten the hex nut to secure the sliding table in place.
5. Install the small extension table with the two M10-1.5 x 25 cap screws, 10mm flat washers and 10mm lock washers (see **Figure 14**).
6. Thread one M8-1.25 hex nut halfway onto each of the M8-1.25 x 25 set screws, then install two of the set screws where shown in **Figure 14**, to act as leveling screws in a later step.
7. Install the large extension table with the three M10-1.5 x 25 cap screws, 10mm flat washers, and 10mm lock washers (see **Figure 15**).
8. Thread four M8-1.25 x 25 set screws with hex nuts where shown in **Figure 15**, to act as leveling set screws in a later step.
9. Level the top of the extension tables even with the top of the cast iron table.

Using a straightedge as a guide (**Figure 16**), adjust the leveling set screws to align the top of the extension tables with the top of the cast iron table. Tighten the hex nuts on the leveling screws against the extension table to lock the screws when the tables are aligned.

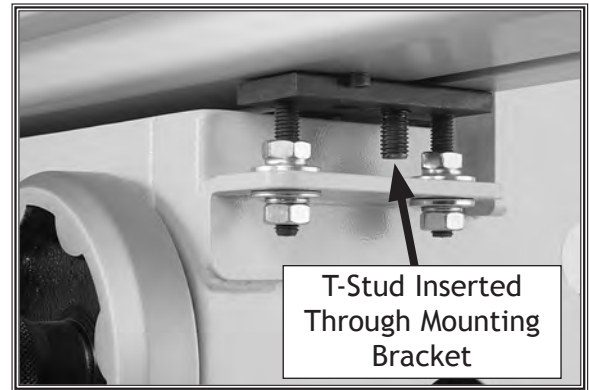


Figure 13. T-stud inserted in mounting bracket.

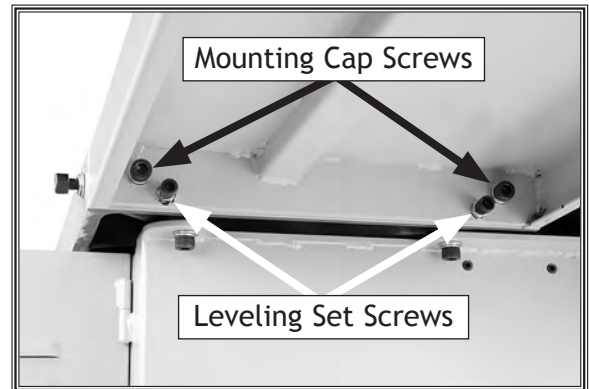


Figure 14. Small extension table installed.

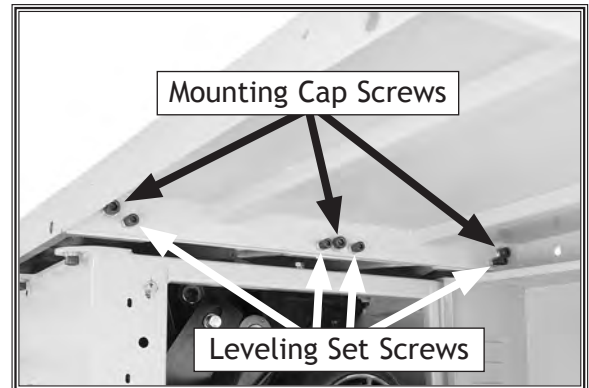


Figure 15. Large extension table installed.



Figure 16. Extension wings mounted and even with cast iron table.

10. Mount the rip fence scale to the large extension table and cast iron table (**Figure 17**) using three M6-1 hex nuts, 6mm lock washers, 6mm flat washers, two M6-1 x 16 hex bolts, and one M6-1 x 25 hex bolt. (The longer hex bolt is used in the cast iron table.) Adjust the scale even with the table tops, then tighten the fasteners.

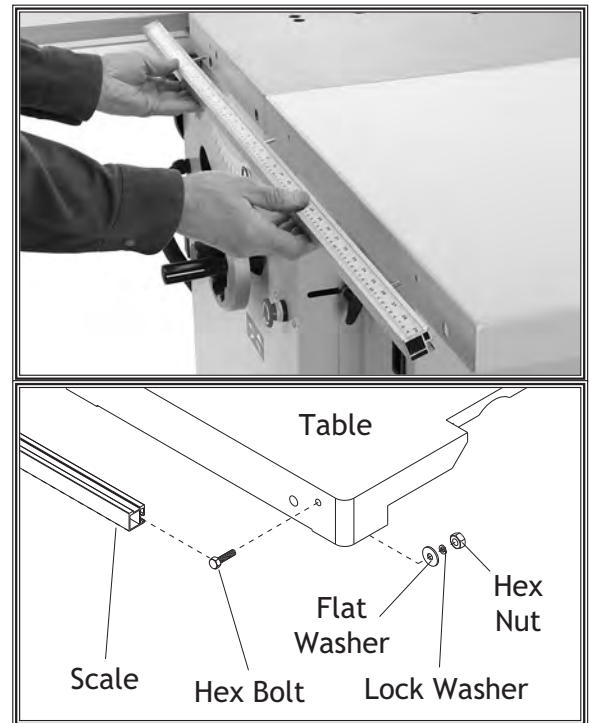


Figure 17. Mounting rip fence scale.

11. Mount the rip fence rail as shown in **Figure 18**. Make sure the black tab is toward the back end of the saw. Adjust the hex nuts so the gap between the rail and tables is even, but leave the rail slightly loose for now.

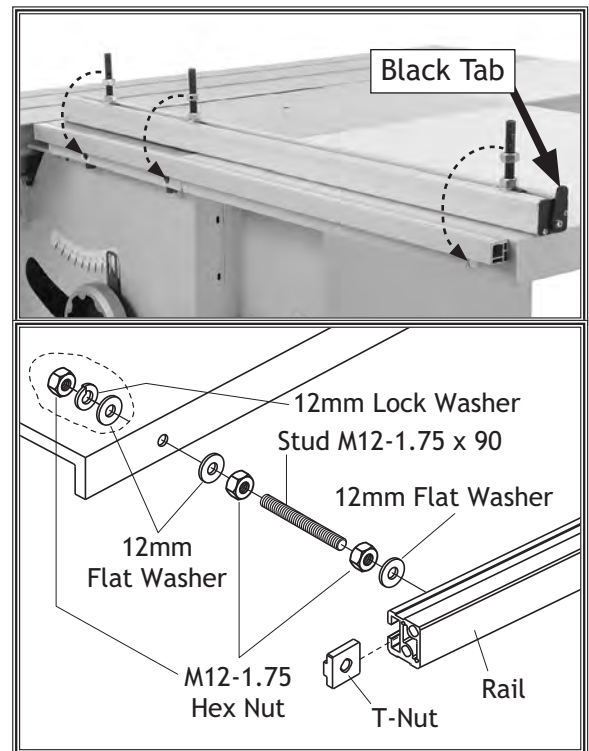


Figure 18. Rip fence rail mounting.

12. Slide the rip fence base on the rail, and check the spacing between the rip fence base and scale bar (see **Figure 19**). There should be a minimum of $\frac{1}{8}$ " of space between the scale bar and the fence base. Adjust the mounting position of the rip fence rail to create this space evenly along the length of the scale bar, then tighten the rail mounting nuts.

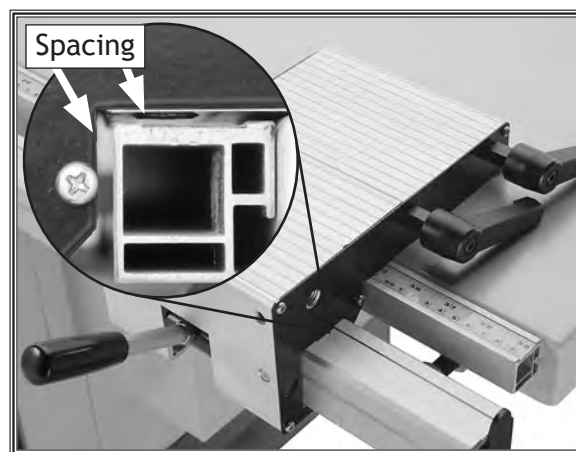


Figure 19. Fence base installed; spacing between fence base and scale bar.

Note: The fence should slide smoothly on the rail; if it doesn't, remove the fence base and adjust the spring pressure plate mounting position on the fence base (see **Figure 20**), by loosening the two screws and repositioning the pressure plate slightly.

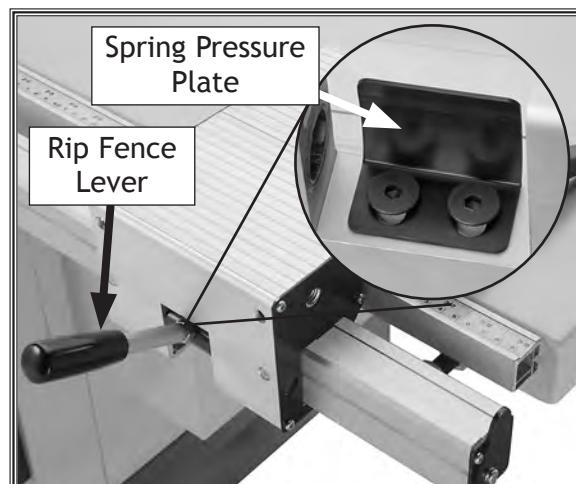


Figure 20. Location of spring pressure plate for fence slide adjustments.

13. Thread the rip fence lever into the fence base (**Figure 20**), tighten the hex nut against the rip fence base to keep the lever in place.
14. Slide the rip fence on the fence base T-bar as shown in **Figure 21**. Use the two lock levers on the opposite side of the fence base to secure the fence in position.

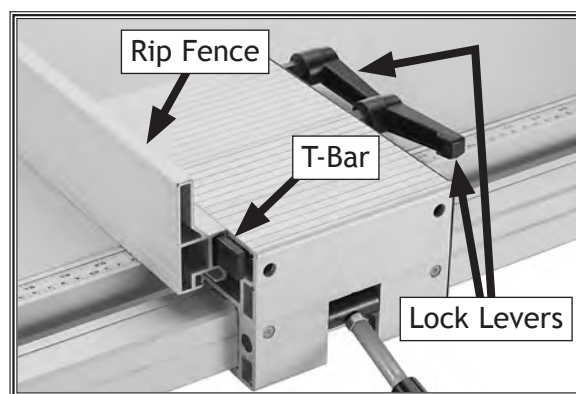


Figure 21. Rip fence installed on fence base.

15. Place a 12mm flat washer on the crosscut table lock lever, then insert it through the crosscut fence and thread the M12-1.75 T-nut onto the end approximately two turns.
16. Align the T-nuts on the crosscut table with the T-slot in the face of the sliding table, then slide the crosscut table into position on the sliding table (**Figure 22**) and tighten the crosscut table lock lever.

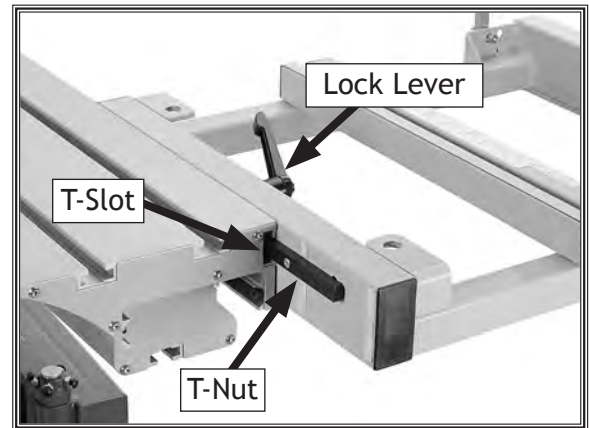


Figure 22. Crosscut table installation.

17. Place the crosscut table support leg on the extension arm, and attach it to the crosscut table with four M6-1 x 16 cap screws, 6mm lock washers, and 6mm flat washers.

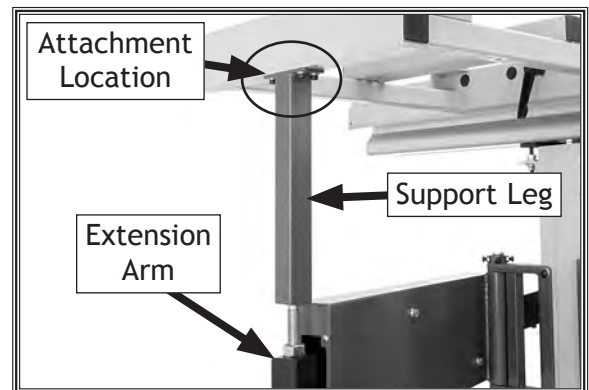


Figure 23. Support leg installed.

18. Insert the two crosscut brace knobs with 8mm flat washers through the crosscut table, then thread the square nuts onto the ends of the knob threads (**Figure 24, A**). Slide the T-slot in the support bar over both T-nuts, and tighten the knobs (**Figure 24, B**).

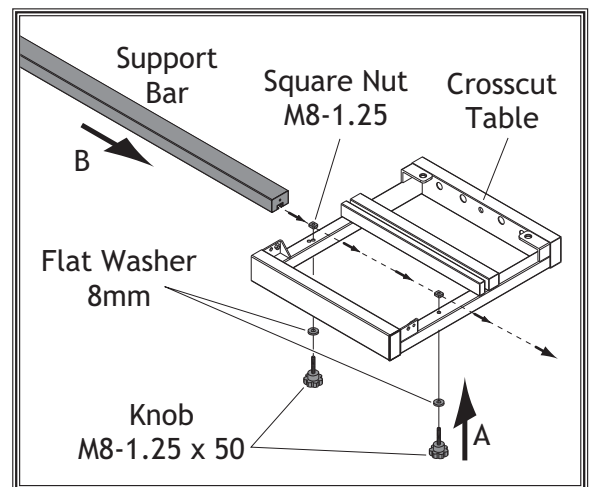


Figure 24. Installing support bar on crosscut table.

19. Slide the pivot stud assembly and the M8-1.25 x 60 T-bolt into the crosscut fence T-slot, as shown in **Figure 25**.
20. Align the T-bolt and pivot stud with the crosscut table insertion points (**Figure 25**), and install the fence on the table.
21. Thread the M8-1.25 knob with an 8mm flat washer onto the bottom of the T-bolt from the underside of the table.

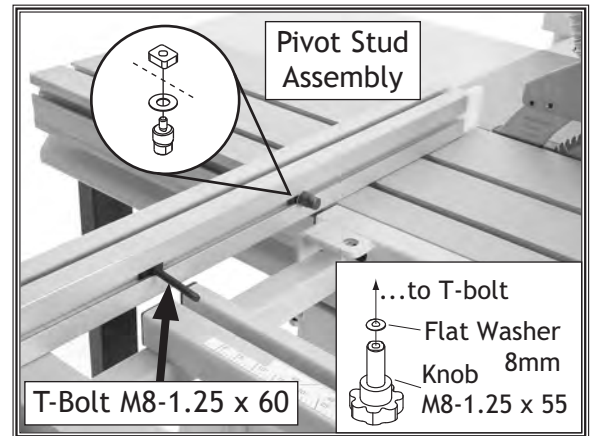


Figure 25. Pivot stud and T-bolt installed in crosscut fence.

22. Hold the crosscut fence against the positive stop bolt, shown in **Figure 26**, then tighten the knob underneath the crosscut table to lock the crosscut fence in position.

Note: *This positive stop bolt can be fine-tuned later to ensure that the crosscut fence is square to the blade.*



Figure 26. Positive stop bolt against the crosscut fence.

23. Install the flip stops in the T-slot on the crosscut fence, as shown in **Figure 27**, and use the crosscut fence lock knob to secure the extendable end of the fence in position.

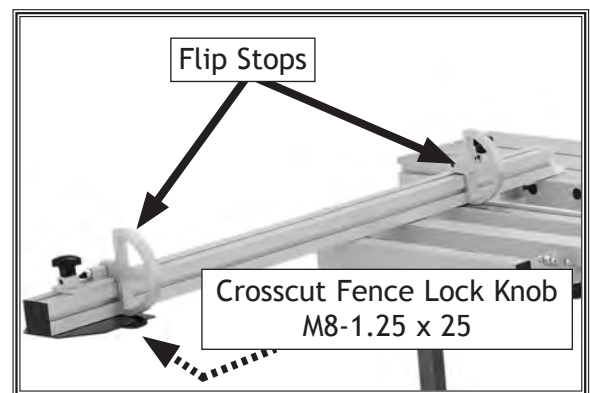


Figure 27. Flip stops installed on crosscut fence.

24. Remove the shipping brace from the sliding table (Figure 28), then install the sliding table end cover over the fixed part of the sliding table end, as shown in Figure 29, using the pre-mounted hardware.

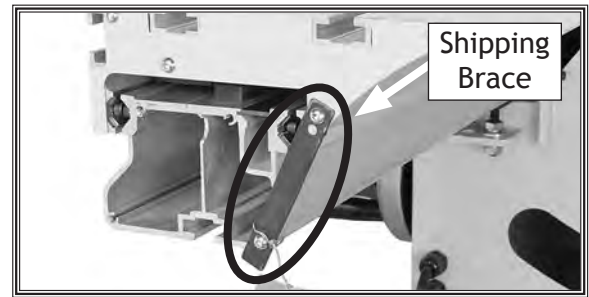


Figure 28. Sliding table shipping brace.



Figure 29. Sliding table end cover installed.

25. Attach the sliding table handle, as shown in Figure 30, with two premounted button head screws and flat washers.

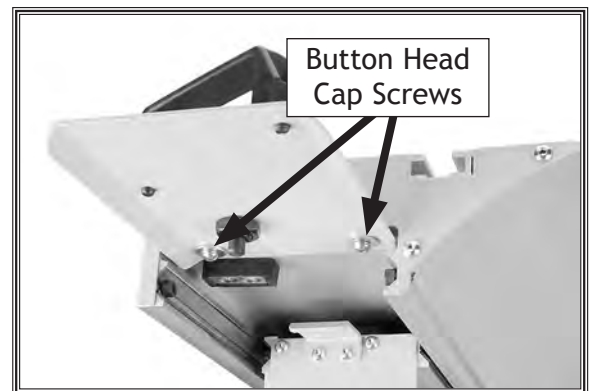


Figure 30. Sliding table handle attached to end of sliding table.

26. Thread two M5-.8 x 12 cap screws with 5mm lock washers through the switch bracket and into the sliding table base, and tighten the cap screws (see Figure 31).

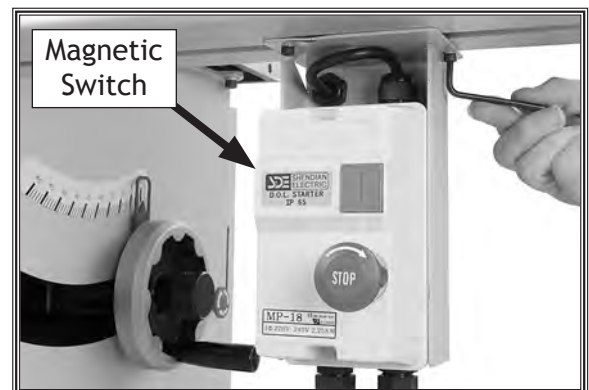


Figure 31. Magnetic switch installed.

27. Thread the feet all the way into the bottom of the support legs. DO NOT remove the hex nuts pre-installed on the bottom of the feet, since they will be used after the legs are installed.
28. Thread two M10-1.5 x 30 cap screws and 10mm lock washers through each support leg and part way into the T-slot plates for the legs, slide the T-slot plates into the both ends of the sliding table base, and tighten the mounting cap screws (see **Figure 32**).
29. Adjust the feet downward so they press against the floor, then tighten the hex nuts up against the support leg so the feet are locked in place.
30. Open the cabinet door and remove the motor shipping brace shown in **Figure 33**.
31. Tilt the blade assembly to 0°, then slide the sliding table forward all the way until you can open the lower blade guard cover and access the blade arbors.

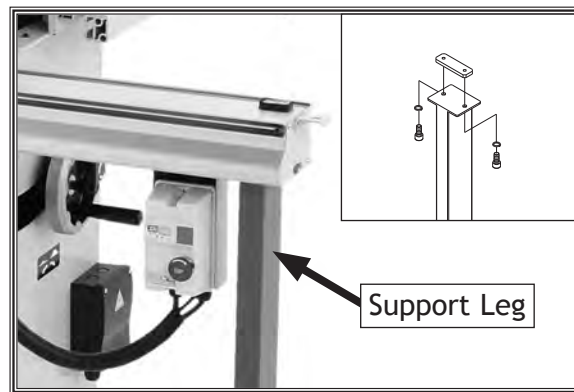


Figure 32. Support leg installed (1 of 2 shown).

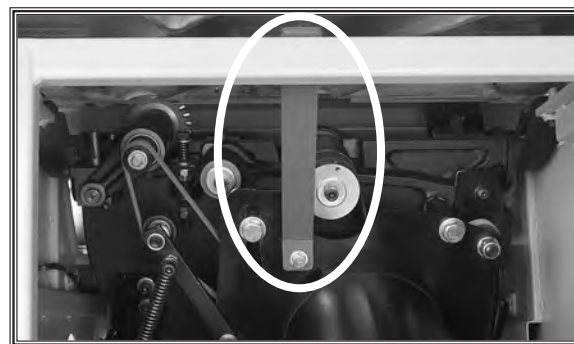


Figure 33. Motor shipping brace.

⚠ CAUTION

Before proceeding with the next steps, we recommend that you wear gloves to protect your hands when handling and installing the blade.

32. Insert the arbor lock tool into the hole shown in **Figure 34**, rotate the arbor until the arbor lock tool seats, then install the main blade, using the included arbor wrench to loosen and tighten the arbor nut (the arbor nut has left-hand threads and loosens clockwise). There **MUST** be an arbor flange between the blade and the arbor nut.
33. Insert the arbor lock tool into the hole shown in **Figure 35**, rotate the arbor until the arbor lock tool seats, then install the scoring blade, using the arbor wrench. There **MUST** be an arbor flange on both sides of the blade.

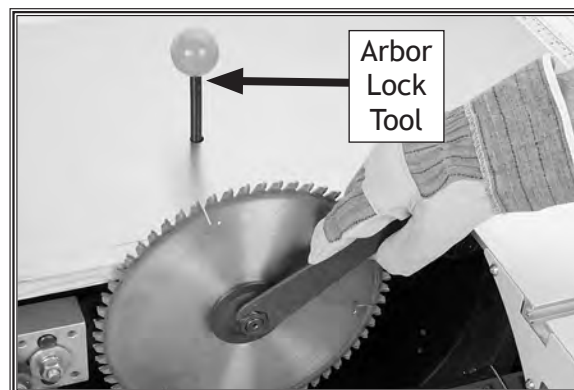


Figure 34. Installing main blade.



Figure 35. Installing scoring blade.

34. Install the splitter/riving knife as shown in **Figure 36**, but do not tighten the mounting bolt yet.

Note: While the mounting bolt is loose, the splitter/riving knife can be adjusted up or down.



Figure 36. Installing splitter/riving knife.

35. Adjust the splitter/riving knife approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ " away from the main blade, using a $\frac{1}{8}$ " or 3mm hex wrench as a guide (**Figure 37**), and make sure the top of the splitter/riving knife is positioned below the blade's highest point of rotation, as shown in **Figure 51** on **Page 35**.



Figure 37. Adjusting splitter/riving knife spacing.

36. Use a straightedge to make sure the splitter/riving knife and scoring blade are aligned with the main blade.

- The splitter/riving knife position can be changed by adjusting the set screws at the splitter/riving knife mounting block. Refer to **Page 73** for more details.
- The scoring blade alignment can be changed by adjusting the set screws accessible through the table top (see **Figure 38** or refer to **Page 42**).

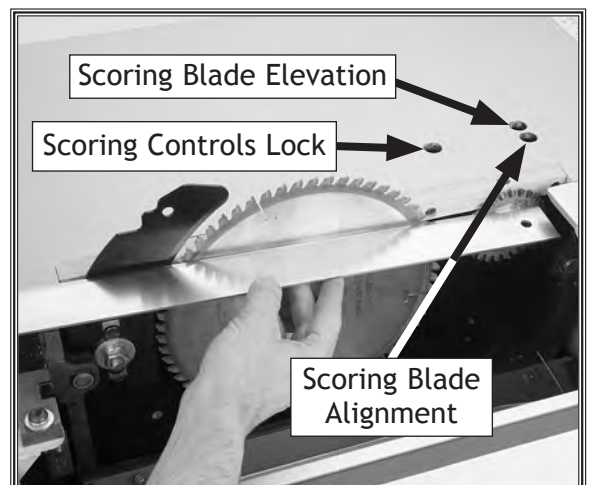


Figure 38. Access holes for scoring blade adjustment controls.

37. Install the blade guard on the splitter/riving knife, as shown in **Figure 39**, with the M8-1.25 x 40 button head cap screw shipped in the blade guard.

! WARNING

The blade guard/dust hood **MUST** be installed to reduce the risk of injury from accidental blade contact, kickback, or flying debris. This is not an optional step.



Figure 39. Blade guard installed.

38. Assemble the miter gauge and push handle, as shown in **Figure 40**.

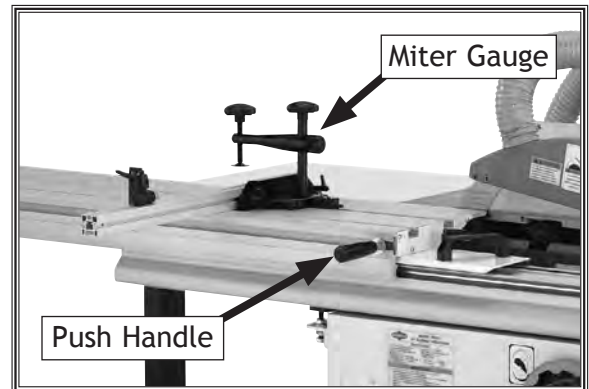


Figure 40. Push handle and miter gauge installed.

39. Install the hose support, as shown in **Figure 41**, with hardware shown below.

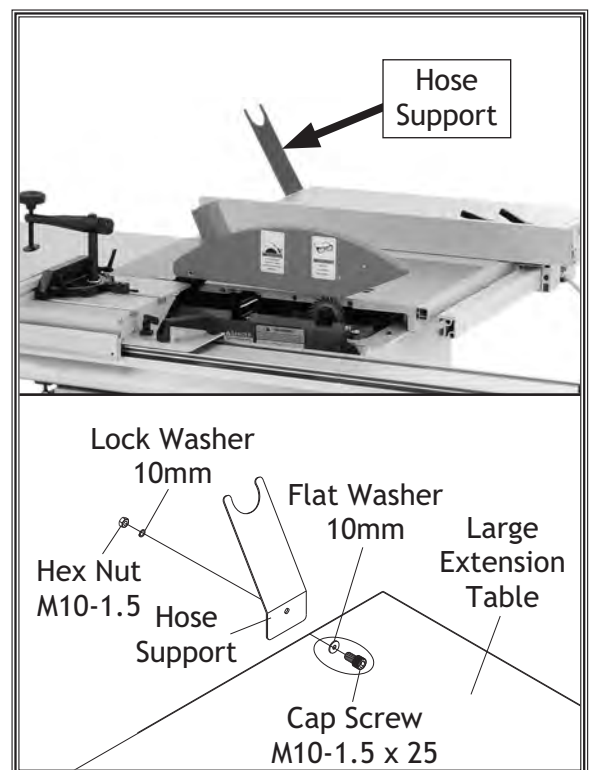


Figure 41. Hose support installed.

Dust Collection

Recommended CFM at 4" Dust Port: 400 CFM
Recommended CFM at 2½" Dust Port: 150 CFM

NOTICE

Do not confuse this CFM recommendation with the rating of the dust collector. To determine the CFM at the dust port, you must consider these variables: (1) CFM rating of the dust collector, (2) hose type and length between the dust collector and the machine, (3) number of branches or wyes, and (4) amount of other open lines throughout the system. Explaining how to calculate these variables is beyond the scope of this manual. Consult an expert or purchase a good dust collection "how-to" book.

1. Secure a 4" dust hose to the dust port located under the saw table (Figure 42).

Note: For fast and easy connection to a dust collection system, we recommend using the Model W1038 4" Quick Disconnect fitting, as shown in Figure 42.

2. Attach a 2½" dust hose to the blade guard dust port, as shown in Figure 43.

3. Run the 2½" hose over the hose support, as shown in Figure 44.

CAUTION

DO NOT operate this machine without an adequate dust collection system. This machine creates substantial amounts of wood dust while operating. Failure to use a dust collection system can result in short and long-term respiratory illness.

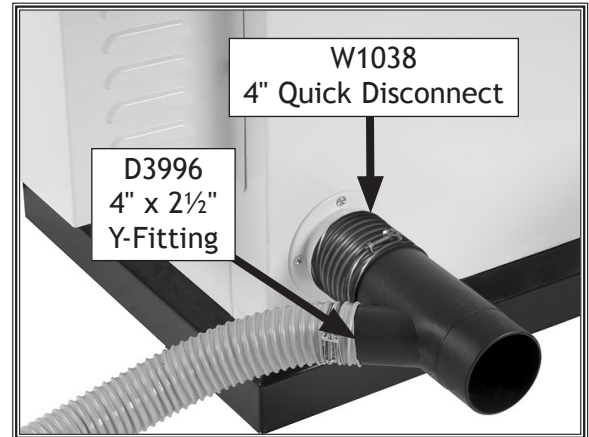


Figure 42. 4" dust port connected.

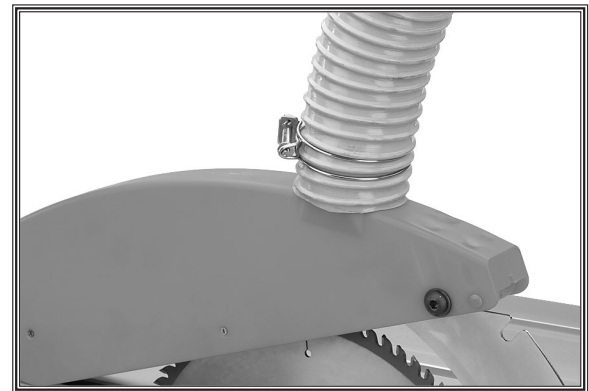


Figure 43. 2½" Dust port connected.

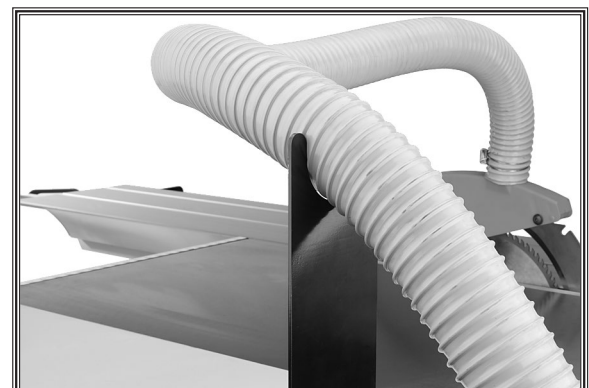


Figure 44. Dust hose support in use.

Test Run

Once the assembly is complete and the power source is connected, test run your machine to make sure it runs properly and is ready for regular operation.

The test run consists of verifying the following: 1) The motor powers up and runs correctly, 2) the stop button safety feature works correctly, and 3) the safety limit switches work correctly.

If, during the test run, you cannot easily locate the source of an unusual noise or vibration, immediately stop using the machine, then review **Troubleshooting** on **Page 77**.

If you still cannot remedy a problem, contact our Tech Support at (360) 734-3482 for assistance.

Before beginning the test run, review the power controls shown in **Figure 45** and **Controls & Features** on **Page 3**.

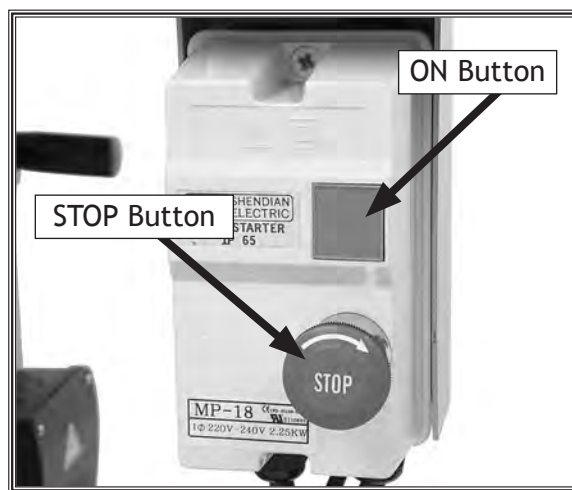


Figure 45. Main power controls.

To test run the saw, do these steps:

1. Put on safety glasses, make sure any bystanders are out of the way, and that all tools have been removed from the saw.
2. Connect machine to power.
3. Push in, then rotate both STOP buttons clockwise until they pop out. This resets the switch so the machine can be started.
4. Press the ON button. The blades should startup and run smoothly without any problems. *If any problems occur, immediately press the STOP button.*
5. Press the STOP button, then press the ON button.
 - The saw should NOT start if the disabling feature on the STOP button is working correctly. If this is true, continue to **Step 6**.
 - If the saw DOES start when the STOP button is pushed in, then the safety feature on the STOP button is not working correctly. Call Tech Support for advice before proceeding any further with the test run or machine operations.
6. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!

7. Move the sliding table all the way forward, then open lower blade guard (refer to **Page 41** for details on accessing and opening the blade guard). Opening the lower blade guard triggers the limit switch.
8. Connect the saw to the power source and rotate the STOP button clockwise so it pops out.
9. (During this step, be prepared to immediately press the STOP button if the blades start operating.) Press the ON button.
 - If the blade guard limit switch functions correctly, the machine will not start. If this is true, continue to **Step 9**.
 - If the machine starts during this test, the limit switch is NOT functioning correctly. Disconnect the saw from power, and call Tech Support for advice before proceeding any further with the test run or machine operations.
10. Close the lower blade guard and move the sliding table back to the center of the machine.

Congratulations! The test run is complete!

WARNING

If the saw does not operate as stated in this section, review Troubleshooting on Page 77. If you need additional help, call Tech Support at (360) 734-3482. **DO NOT** place a machine into regular operation if you suspect that it is malfunctioning, or serious injury could occur.

OPERATIONS

General

This machine will perform many types of operations that are beyond the scope of this manual. Many of these operations can be dangerous or deadly if performed incorrectly.

The instructions in this section are written with the understanding that the operator has the necessary knowledge and skills to operate this machine. If at any time you are experiencing difficulties performing any operation, stop using the machine!

If you are an inexperienced operator, we strongly recommend that you read books, industry magazines, or seek training from an experienced *Sliding Table Saw* operator before performing any unfamiliar operations. Above all, your safety should come first!

WARNING

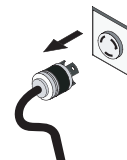


READ and understand this entire instruction manual before using this machine. Serious personal injury may occur if safety and operational information is not understood and followed. **DO NOT** risk your safety by not reading!

WARNING

- Wear eye protection.
- Use saw-blade guard and spreader for every operation for which it can be used, including all through sawing.
- Keep hands out of the line of saw blade.
- Use a push-stick when required.
- Pay particular attention to instructions on reducing risk of kickback.
- Do not perform any operation freehand.
- Never reach around or over saw blade.

WARNING



DO NOT investigate problems or adjust the machine while it is running. Wait until the machine is turned **OFF**, unplugged and all working parts have come to a complete stop before proceeding!

Operation Overview

The purpose of this overview is to provide the novice machine operator with a basic understanding of how the machine is used during a typical operation, so the controls/components discussed later in this manual are easier to understand.

Due to the generic nature of this overview, it is not intended to be an instructional guide. To learn more about specific operations, read this entire manual, read "how to" books, and seek additional training from experienced machine operators.

To complete a typical operation, the operator does the following:

1. Examines the workpiece to make sure it is suitable for cutting.
2. Adjusts the blade tilt, if necessary, to the correct angle for the desired cut.
3. Adjusts the blade height approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " higher than the thickness of the workpiece.
4. Adjusts the fence to the desired width of cut, then locks it in place.
5. Checks the outfeed side of the machine for proper support and to make sure the workpiece can safely pass all the way through the blade without interference.
6. Puts on safety glasses and a respirator. Locates push sticks/blocks if needed.
7. Starts the saw.
8. Feeds the workpiece all the way through the blade while maintaining firm pressure on the workpiece against the table and fence, and keeping hands and fingers out of the blade path and away from the blade.
9. Stops the machine immediately after the cut is complete.

Workpiece Inspection

Some workpieces are not safe to cut on this machine or may need to be modified before they can be safely cut.

Before beginning the cutting operation, inspect all workpieces for the following:

- **Material Type.** This machine is intended for cutting natural and man-made wood products, laminate covered wood products, and some plastics. Cutting drywall or cementitious backer board creates extremely fine dust and may reduce the life of the motor bearings. This machine is NOT designed to cut metal, glass, stone, tile, etc.; cutting these materials with a table saw greatly increases the risk of injury and damage to the saw or blade.
- **Foreign Objects.** Nails, staples, dirt, rocks and other foreign objects are often embedded in wood. While cutting, these objects can become dislodged and hit the operator, cause kickback, or break the blade, which might then fly apart. Always visually inspect your workpiece for these items. If they can't be removed, DO NOT cut the workpiece.
- **Large/Loose Knots.** Loose knots can become dislodged during the cutting operation. Large knots can cause kickback and machine damage. Choose workpieces that do not have large/loose knots or plan ahead to avoid cutting through them.
- **Wet or "Green" Stock.** Cutting wood with a moisture content over 20% causes unnecessary wear on the blades, increases the risk of kickback, and yields poor results.
- **Excessive Warping.** Workpieces with excessive cupping, bowing, or twisting are dangerous to cut because they are unstable and may move unpredictably when being cut.
- **Minor Warping.** Slightly cupped workpieces can be safely supported with the cupped side facing the table or fence; however, workpieces supported on the bowed side will rock during the cut, which could cause kickback.

Non-Through & Through Cuts

Non-Through Cuts

A non-through cut is a sawing operation where the blade does not protrude above the top face of the wood stock, as shown in **Figure 46**.

Examples of non-through cuts include dadoes and rabbets. Non-through cuts have a higher risk of injury from kickback because the blade guard must be removed. However, the splitter/riving knife **MUST** be installed because it still provides some protection. When making non-through cuts with a dado blade, do not attempt to cut the full depth in one pass. Instead, take multiple light passes to reduce the load on the blade. A dado blade smaller than 10" will require removal of the splitter/riving knife, because the riving knife will be higher than the blade.

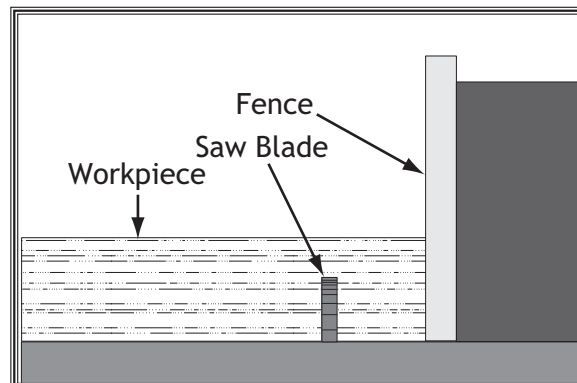


Figure 46. Example of a non-through cut.

Through Cuts

A through cut is a sawing operation in which the workpiece is completely sawn through, as shown in **Figure 47**. Examples of through cuts are rip cuts, cross cuts, miter cuts, and beveled cuts. The blade guard assembly **MUST** be used when performing through cuts.

Read, understand, and follow instructions and safety precautions for each type of cut to reduce the risk of injury.

NOTICE

If you have never used this type of machine or equipment before, seek training from an experienced machine operator or read "how to" books before beginning any projects. Regardless of the content in this section, Shop Fox will not be held liable for accidents caused by lack of training.

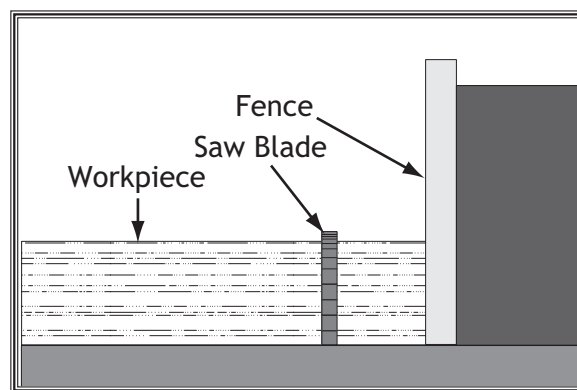


Figure 47. Example of a through cut (blade guard not shown for illustrative clarity).

Blade Guard & Splitter/Riving Knife

The term "blade guard" refers to the assembly that consists of the guard and splitter/riving knife assembly (see **Figure 48**). Each of these components have important safety functions.

Understanding the Blade Guard

The guard encloses the top of the blade to reduce the risk of accidental blade contact and contain flying chips or dust.

The guard is designed to lift as the workpiece is pushed into the blade, remain in contact with the workpiece during the cut, then return to a resting position against the table when the cut is complete. When installed and properly maintained, the guard is an excellent tool for reducing the risk of injury when operating the table saw.

To ensure that the guard does its job effectively, it **MUST** be installed and adjusted so that it moves up and down properly to accommodate workpieces and maintain coverage over the blade.

Understanding the Splitter/Riving Knife

The splitter/riving knife is a metal plate that prevents the freshly cut pieces of the workpiece from pinching the backside of the blade and causing a kickback. It also acts as a barrier behind the blade to shield hands from being pulled into the blade if a kickback occurs and the operator is reaching behind the blade. (Reaching behind the blade is a major safety risk and should not be done).

When to Use the Blade Guard

The blade guard **MUST** be installed on the saw for all normal through cuts (defined on owner's manual **Page 11**).

Sometimes the blade guard or its components can get in the way when cutting very narrow workpieces or other specialized cuts. Because the blade guard is provided to decrease your risk of injury, it should not be used if it gets in the way of making a safe cut. Use good judgment!

In general, the blade guard **MUST** remain installed on the saw—unless a specific operation requires its removal. If the blade guard is removed for specific operations, always immediately replace it after those operations are complete.

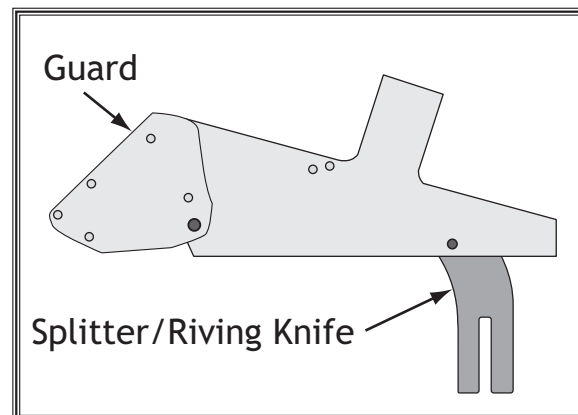


Figure 48. Blade guard assembly components.

WARNING

To ensure that the splitter/riving knife works safely, it **MUST** be aligned with and correctly adjusted to the blade.

When to Use the Riving Knife Only

Use the splitter/riving knife without the blade guard for any non-through cuts (defined on owner's manual **Page 11**) or narrow/specialized cuts in which the blade guard gets in the way of a safe cut.

Always immediately replace the blade guard when these cuts are complete!

When Not to Use Riving Knife

If you use a dado blade that has a diameter smaller than 10", the splitter/riving knife will be taller than the top of the blade, which will prevent the cut from being completed. In this case, the only way to complete the cut is to remove the splitter/riving knife.

Blade Guard Installation & Removal

The blade guard fits over the splitter/riving knife and is secured in place with an M10-1.5 x 25 cap screw and an M10-1.5 lock nut (see "Mounting Screw" in **Figure 49**). These are the only fasteners that need to be installed/removed when installing or removing the blade guard.

When installing the blade guard, the mounting screw and lock nut must be left loose enough that the guard can freely pivot up and down, but not so loose that there is side-to-side play when pivoting.

Testing Guard for Correct Operation

After installing the blade guard, you must verify that it functions correctly before making a cut. To test the blade guard operation, lift up the front end about 4" then release it.

- If the blade guard freely drops down against the table surface, then it is functioning correctly and is ready for operation.
- If the blade guard remains in the position where you released it, or it does not drop down against the surface of the table, then the mounting screw and lock nut are too tight. Loosen it slightly and repeat this test until the guard functions correctly.
- If the blade guard feels loose and easily moves back and forth as you raise it, then the mounting screw and lock nut are too loose. Tighten it slightly and repeat this test until the guard functions correctly.

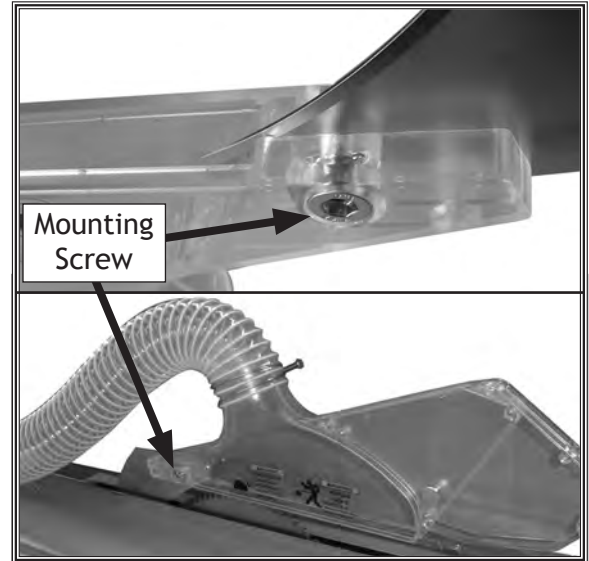


Figure 49. Blade guard mounted to splitter/riving knife.

Splitter/Riving Knife Installation & Removal

The splitter/riving knife must be correctly installed, adjusted, and aligned in order to provide the maximum safety benefit.

The splitter/riving knife attaches to the mounting block, as shown in **Figure 50**. Always firmly tighten the hex nut when securing the splitter/riving knife in place.

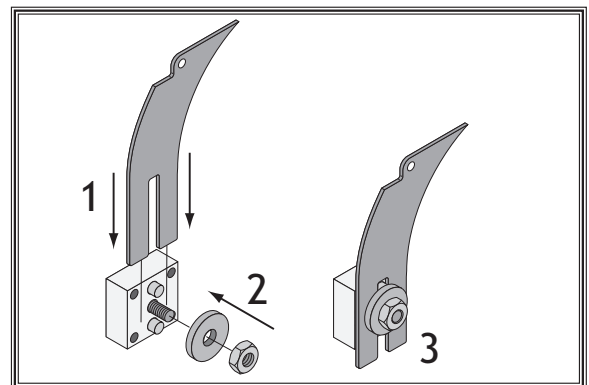


Figure 50. Installing splitter/riving knife on mounting block.

Secure the splitter/riving knife so that the top of it is 1-5mm below the top level of the blade, as shown in **Figure 51**.

The height difference between the splitter/riving knife and the blade allows the workpiece to pass over the blade during non-through cuts (those in which the blade does not cut all the way through the thickness of the workpiece).

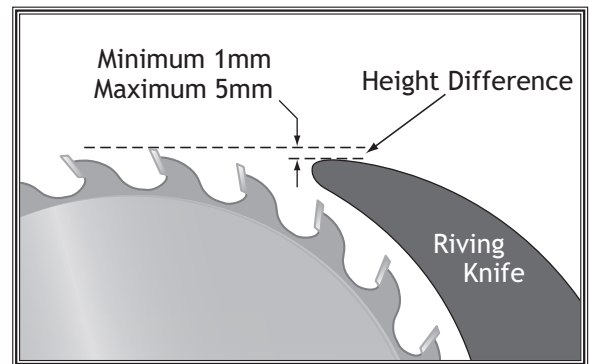


Figure 51. Height difference between riving knife and blade.

The splitter/riving knife also prevents the freshly cut sides of the workpiece from pinching the blade and causing kickback. For maximum effectiveness of this safety design, the splitter/riving knife must be positioned within 3-8mm from the blade, as shown in **Figure 52**.

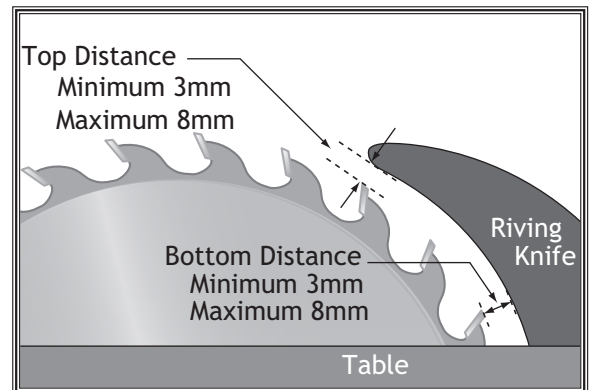


Figure 52. Allowable top and bottom distances between riving knife and blade.

Once the splitter/riving knife is properly positioned at the correct distance from the blade, verify that it is aligned with the blade by checking the alignment with a straightedge in the top and bottom locations shown in **Figure 53**.

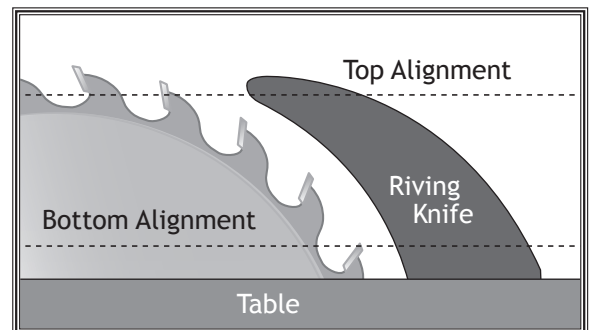


Figure 53. Checking top and bottom riving knife alignment with blade.

The splitter/riving knife should be parallel with the blade along its length at both positions and should be in the "Alignment Zone" shown in **Figure 54**.

If the splitter/riving knife is not aligned or parallel with the blade, refer to **Splitter/Riving Knife Mounting Block** on **Page 73**.

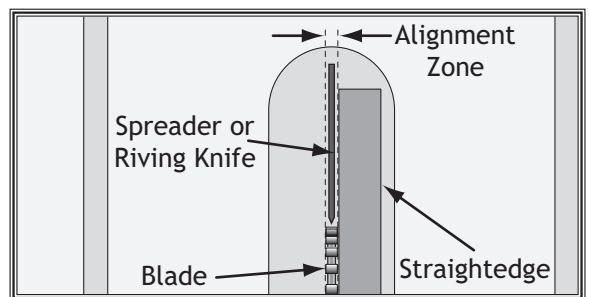


Figure 54. Verifying that riving knife is in the alignment zone behind the blade.

Safety Tips

Your safety is important. The tips below are intended to supplement **SECTION 1: SAFETY**. But remember, no safety list can cover every situation. The operator is ultimately responsible for their own safety, as well as the safety of bystanders. Every cutting operation is uniquely different and may require safety equipment or safety procedures not mentioned in this manual.

Please follow these safety tips EVERY time you use your saw:

- Stand to the left of the blade line-of-cut when performing a cutting operation.
- Turn **OFF** the saw and allow the blade to come to a complete stop before removing cut-off pieces.
- Make sure that the splitter/riving knife is always aligned with the main blade before cutting!
- Always position the blade guard to the correct height above the workpiece.
- Carefully plan each cutting operation to avoid injuries.
- When you release the sliding table lock, make sure that the knob is positioned so that it will not lock the table during a cut.
- Plan your cut to avoid putting your hands near the blade or reaching across the blade.

Blade Size Requirements

The splitter/riving knife included with this machine is 0.090" (2.3mm) thick and is only designed for 10" diameter blades.

When choosing a main blade, make sure the blade size meets the requirements listed below. The thickness of the blade body and teeth can be measured with calipers or any precision measuring device.

Blade Size Requirements:

- Body Thickness: 0.079"-0.090" (2.0mm-2.3mm)
- Kerf (Tooth) Thickness: 0.122"-0.129" (3.1mm-3.3mm)

WARNING

Using a blade that does not meet the specified blade size requirements presents a hazardous condition that could cause kickback, operator injuries, or properly damage. ALWAYS use a blade that meets the given blade size requirements.

Blade Selection

This section on blade selection is by no means comprehensive. Always follow the saw blade manufacturer's recommendations to ensure safe and efficient operation of your table saw.

Ripping Blade Features (Figure 55):

- Best for cutting with the grain
- 20-40 teeth
- Flat-top ground tooth profile
- Large gullets for large chip removal

Crosscut Blade Features (Figure 56):

- Best for cutting across the grain
- 60-80 teeth
- Alternate top bevel tooth profile
- Small hook angle and a shallow gullet

Combination Blade Features (Figure 57):

- Designed to cut both with and across grain
- 40-50 teeth
- Alternate top bevel and flat, or alternate top bevel and raker tooth profile
- Teeth are arranged in groups
- Gullets are small and shallow (similar to a cross-cut blade), then large and deep (similar to a ripping blade)

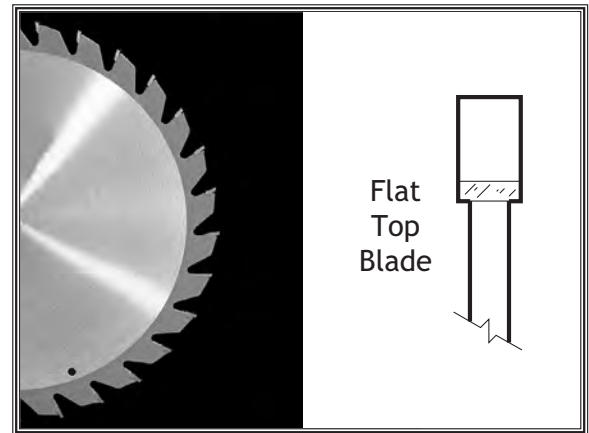


Figure 55. Example of a ripping blade.

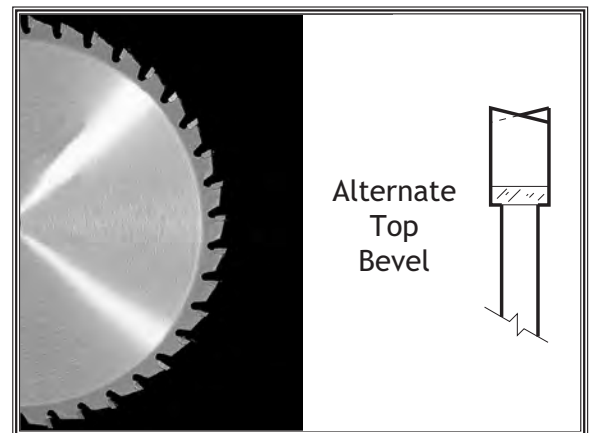


Figure 56. Example of a crosscut blade.

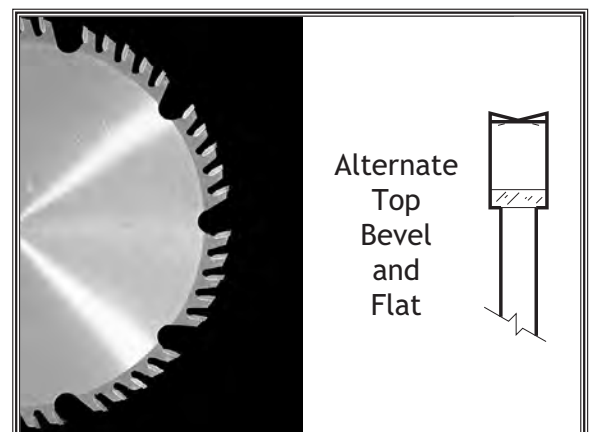


Figure 57. Example of a combination blade.

Laminate Blade Features (Figure 58):

- Best for cutting plywood or veneer
- 40-80 teeth
- Triple chip tooth profile
- Very shallow gullet

Thin Kerf Blade: A blade with thinner kerf than a standard blade. Since the splitter/riving knife included with this table saw is sized for standard blades, thin kerf blades cannot be used on this saw unless they meet the **Blade Requirements** specified in this manual; otherwise, they will increase the risk of kickback.

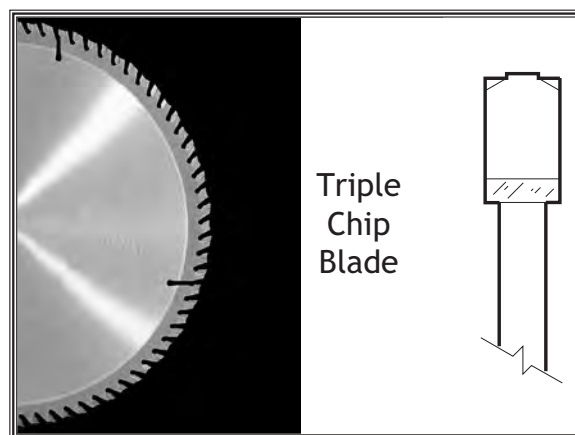


Figure 58. Example of a laminate blade.

Dado Blades

Stacked Dado Blade (see Figure 59): Multiple blades are stacked together to control the cutting width. Stacked dado blades are more expensive than wobble blades, but typically produce higher quality results.

Wobble Dado Blade: A single blade mounted at a slight angle on an arbor hub. The blade angle is adjustable on the hub, and the width of the dado cut is controlled by the angle setting of the blade.

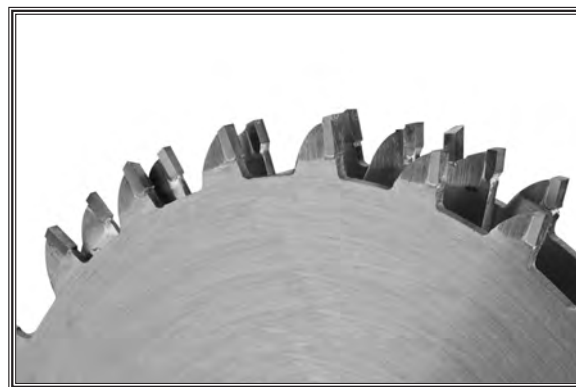


Figure 59. Stacked dado blade.

Changing Main Blade

This saw performs best with high-quality sharp blades. Whenever the blades become dull, replace or sharpen them.

To change the main blade, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Move the blade tilt to 0° (blade 90° to table) and raise the main blade as far as it will go.
3. Move the sliding table all the way forward to expose the internal blade guard that covers the blades and splitter/riving knife, as shown in **Figure 60**.
4. Pull the blade guard away from the blades to expose the mounting assembly. (The internal blade guard is held in place with a magnet.)
5. Insert the arbor lock tool into the hole shown in **Figure 60**, then rotate the blade by hand until the arbor lock tool seats.
6. Use the arbor wrenches to remove the arbor nut and arbor flange, as shown in **Figure 61**, then pull the old blade off the arbor.

Note: The arbor nut has left hand threads and loosens by turning clockwise.

7. Install the blade as shown in **Figure 62**, making sure the teeth face forward toward the scoring blade. DO NOT overtighten the arbor nut.
 - If you changed the diameter of the blade during this procedure, adjust the splitter/riving knife according to the **Splitter/Riving Knife Installation & Removal** on **Page 36**.
8. Move the lower blade guard back into its original position, next to the blades, and center the sliding table.

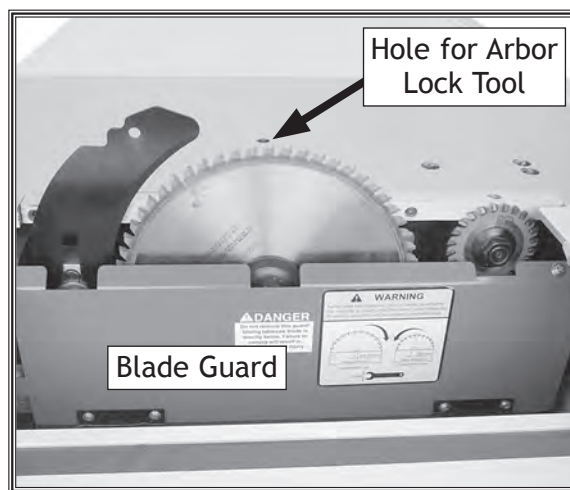


Figure 60. Internal blade guard exposed.

CAUTION

Wear gloves to protect your hands when handling and installing blades.

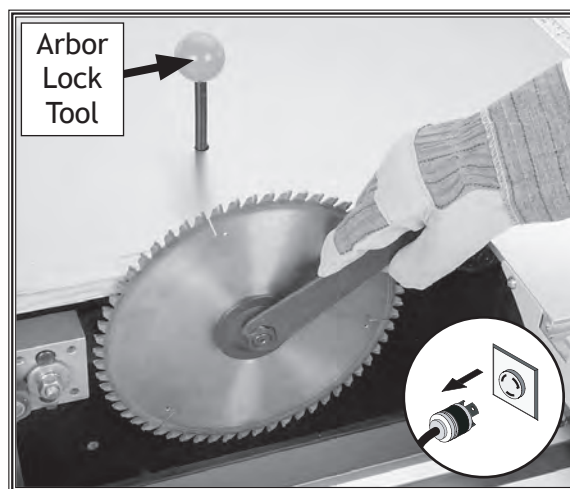


Figure 61. Replacing the main blade.

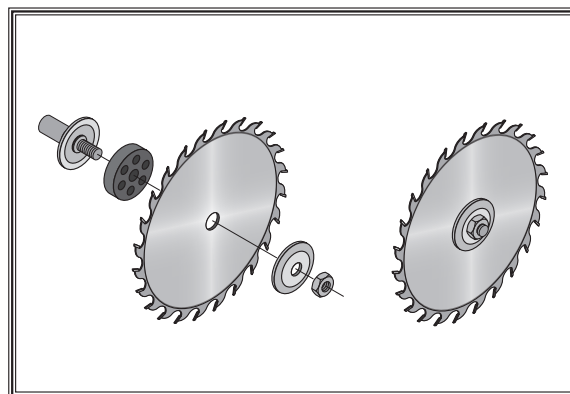


Figure 62. Main blade installation and order of assembly.

Changing/Adjusting Scoring Blade

The scoring blade included with the sliding table saw has wedge shaped teeth. The kerf thickness is adjusted by changing the height of the scoring blade.

To change the scoring blade, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Move the blade tilt to 0° (blade 90° to table), and raise the scoring blade all the way up.
3. Move the sliding table all the way forward and pull the internal blade guard open. (The internal blade guard is held in place with a magnet.)
4. Remove the upper blade guard.
5. To remove the scoring blade, insert the arbor lock tool in the table (**Figure 63**), rotate the scoring blade to seat the arbor lock tool, and use the arbor wrenches to remove the arbor nut and arbor flange.

Note: The arbor nut has right-hand threads and loosens by turning counterclockwise.

6. Install the new scoring blade as shown in **Figure 63**, tighten the arbor nut, and adjust the scoring blade alignment and height as necessary.
7. Unlock the scoring blade controls by inserting a 6mm hex wrench into the controls lock hole shown in **Figure 64** and turning the mechanism inside counterclockwise until loose.
8. Adjust the height of the scoring blade until the exposed portion equals the kerf thickness of the main blade. The scoring blade height control is accessed through the hole in the table (**Figure 64**) and adjusts with a 6mm hex wrench. Use a straightedge to verify that the scoring blade kerf matches the main blade.
9. If the scoring blade is not aligned with the main blade, adjust the blade alignment control (**Figure 64**), using a straightedge as a guide.
10. Tighten the controls lock.
11. Move the lower blade guard back into its original position, and center the sliding table.
12. Perform a test cut and check for chip out on the underside of the test piece. If there is chip out, make the adjustments necessary to match the kerfs.

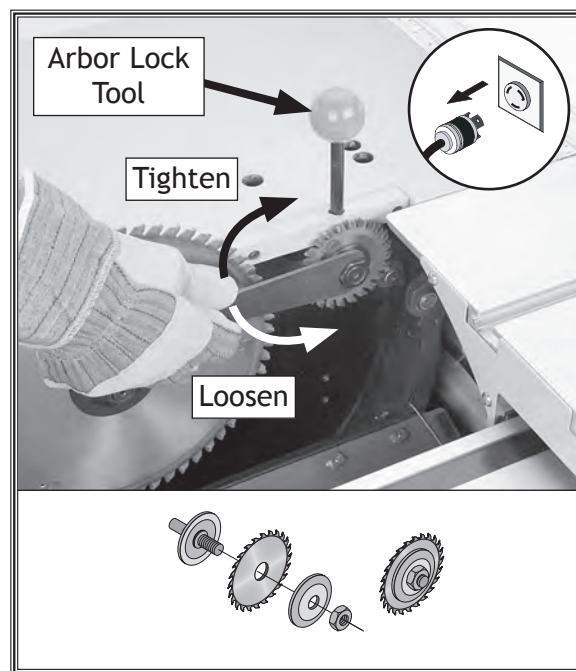


Figure 63. Removing the scoring blade.

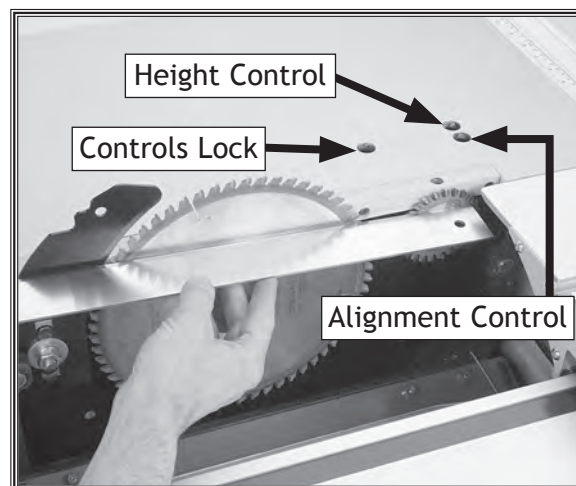


Figure 64. Checking and adjusting scoring blade positioning.

Rip Cutting

This saw has the capability of rip cutting large panels (**Figure 65**). The sliding table removes the burden of sliding a large and heavy panel over a stationary table surface.

This saw also has the capability of rip cutting smaller boards, using the machine as a traditional table saw (**Figure 66**). Smaller, lighter boards are easier to slide across the stationary cast iron table surface to the right of the saw blade.

Determine which cutting operation will be best suited for the workpiece to be ripped.

- To use the sliding table, read the instructions titled “Rip Cutting w/Sliding Table.”
- To use the machine as a traditional table saw, skip ahead to “Rip Cutting w/Rip Fence.”

Rip Cutting with Sliding Table

1. Install the crosscut fence on the crosscut table, and rotate it until the fence touches the 90° stop bolt (**Figure 67**).
2. Check to make sure the fence is at 90° and, if necessary, adjust it as described in **Calibrating Crosscut Fence 90° Stops on Page 72**.
3. Slide the fence so the plastic block on the end is next to the blade teeth—this calibrates the scale to zero—then tighten the lock knob.

Note: Avoid cutting the plastic block on the end of the fence.

4. Set a flip stop to the desired width-of-cut.
5. Position the blade guard to the correct height for your workpiece.
6. Load the workpiece onto the table saw. The set up should look similar to **Figure 65**.
7. Take all the necessary safety precautions, then perform the cutting operation.

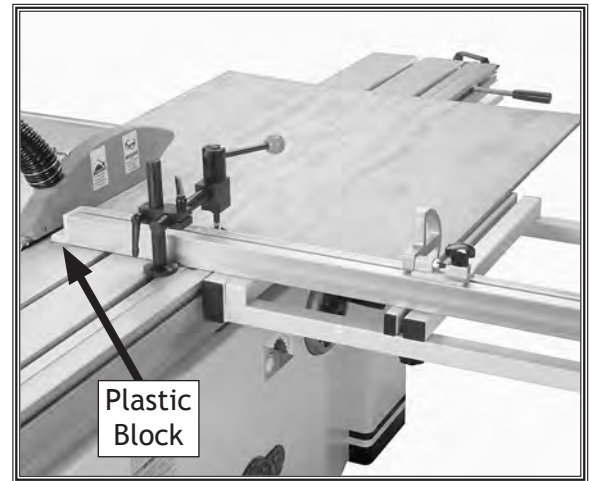


Figure 65. Rip cutting with the sliding table.



Figure 66. Traditional rip cutting.

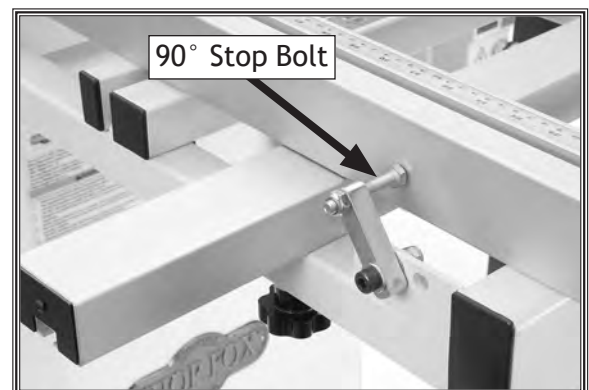


Figure 67. Crosscut fence mounting locations.

Rip Cutting with Rip Fence

1. Slide the crosscut table out of the way.
2. Lock the sliding table into a stationary position (see **Figure 68**).

Note: The table will only lock in place when it is centered with the saw cabinet.

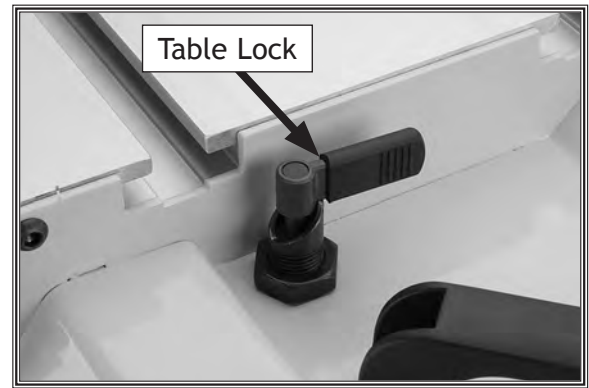


Figure 68. Sliding table lock.

3. Place the rip fence in the vertical position for larger workpieces, or in the horizontal position for angled cuts and for small workpieces (see **Figure 69**).

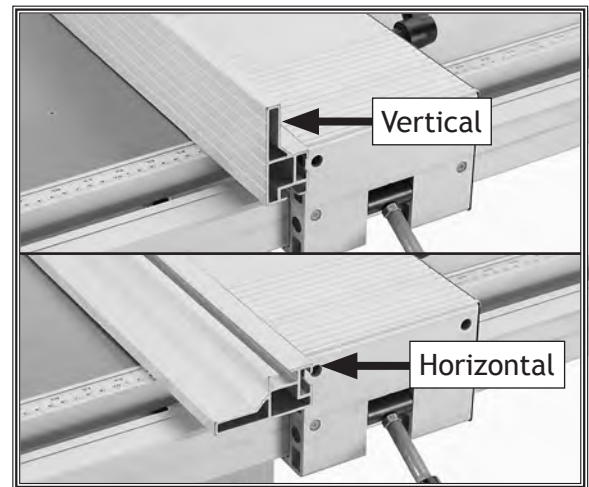


Figure 69. Rip fence positions.

4. Slide the leading end of the rip fence so it is even with the center of the main saw blade as shown in **Figure 70**.

Note: This technique allows the finished cut-off piece to “fall” away from the blade when the cutting operation is complete; reducing the possibility of kickback.

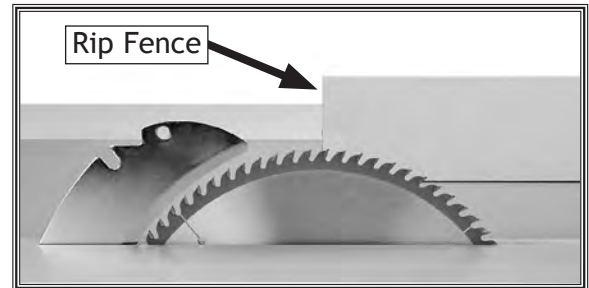


Figure 70. Rip fence even with center of blade (blade guard removed for clarity).

5. Tighten the lock handles (**Figure 71**) to secure the rip fence against the base.
6. Pull up the lock lever to loosen the fence base on the rail, position the fence at the correct distance away from the blade (as needed for the cut), then push down the lock lever to lock the fence base in position.
7. Take all the necessary safety precautions, then make the cut as you would with a traditional table saw.

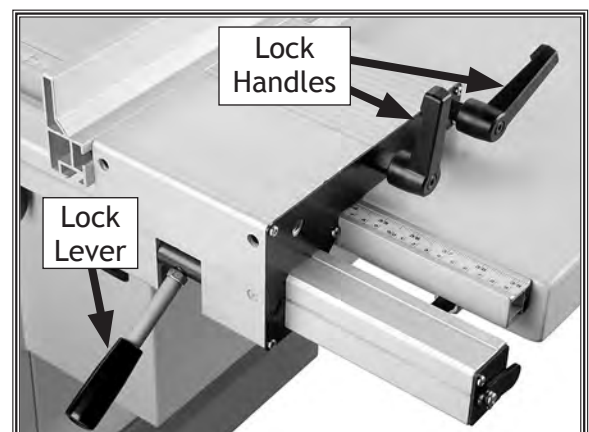


Figure 71. Rip fence micro-adjusting controls.

Crosscutting

This saw can crosscut full size panels with the crosscut fence in the forward or rear position, although it is easier to load full size panels with the crosscut fence mounted in the forward position (see **Figure 72**).

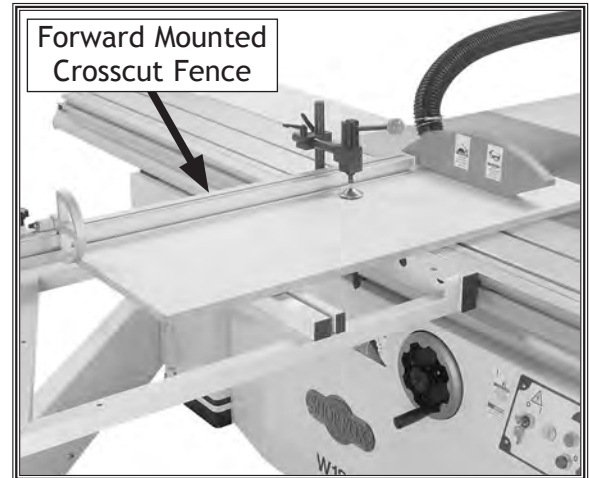


Figure 72. Crosscut fence mounted in forward position.

Mounting the crosscut fence in the rear position (**Figure 73**) gives greater stability for crosscutting smaller panels.

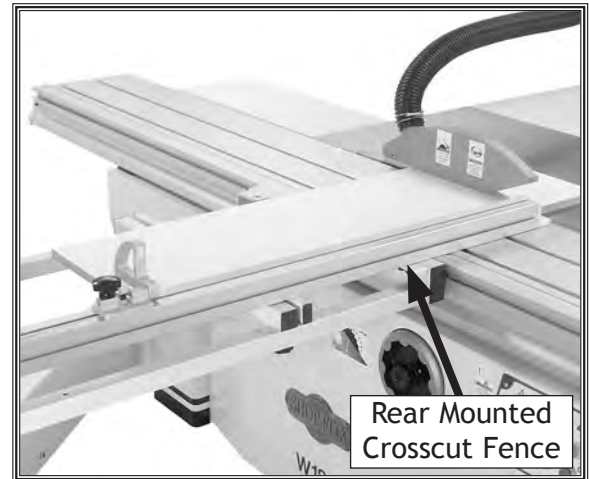


Figure 73. Crosscut fence mounting in rear position.

In addition, this machine has the capability of crosscutting workpieces while using the rip fence as a cut-off gauge (**Figure 74**)—as long as the rip fence is positioned in front of the blade (see **Figure 70**).

Determine which cutting operation will be best suited for the workpiece to be crosscut.

- If you will be crosscutting full size panels, then skip ahead to **Crosscutting Full Size Panels**.
- If you will be crosscutting smaller panels, then skip ahead to **Crosscutting Smaller Panels**.
- If you will be crosscutting workpieces using the rip fence as a cut-off gauge, then skip ahead to **Crosscutting Using Rip Fence as a Cut-Off Gauge**.

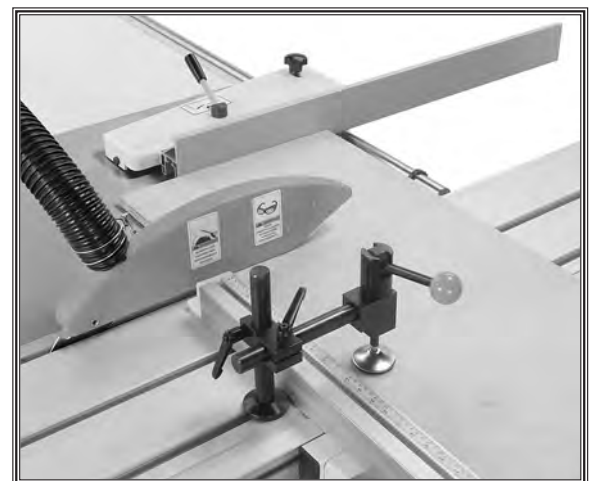


Figure 74. Crosscutting workpieces using the rip fence as a cut-off gauge.

Crosscutting Full Size Panels

1. Install the crosscut fence in the forward mounting location shown in **Figure 75** and lock it in place.
2. Check to make sure the fence is at 90°. If necessary, adjust it as described in **Calibrating Crosscut Fence 90° Stops** on **Page 72**.
3. Set either flip stop to the desired width-of-cut. Extend the crosscut fence slide if the workpiece is more than 74".
4. Load the workpiece onto the table saw (**Figure 72**).
5. Once all the necessary safety precautions have been taken, perform the cutting operation.

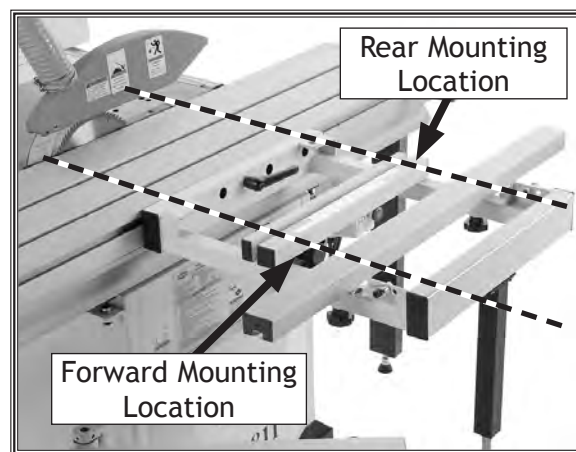


Figure 75. Crosscut fence mounting points.

Crosscutting Smaller Panels

1. Install the crosscut fence in the rear mounting points shown in **Figure 75** and lock it in place.
2. Check to make sure the fence is at 90° and adjust it as described in **Calibrating Crosscut Fence 90° Stops** on **Page 72** if necessary.
3. Set either flip stop to the desired width-of-cut. Extend the crosscut fence slide if the workpiece is more than 74".
4. Load the workpiece onto the table saw (**Figure 73**).
5. Once all the necessary safety precautions have been taken, perform the cutting operation.

Crosscutting Using Rip Fence as a Cut-Off Gauge

1. Install the crosscut fence in the rear mounting points shown in **Figure 75** and lock it in place.
2. Check to make sure the fence is at 90° and adjust it as described in **Calibrating Crosscut Fence 90° Stops** on **Page 72** if necessary.
3. Position the rip fence for the desired width.
4. Load the workpiece onto the table saw (**Figure 74**).
5. Slide the leading end of the rip fence behind the front edge of the blade as shown in **Figure 76**. (This step is critical to reduce the risk of blade binding and kickback.)

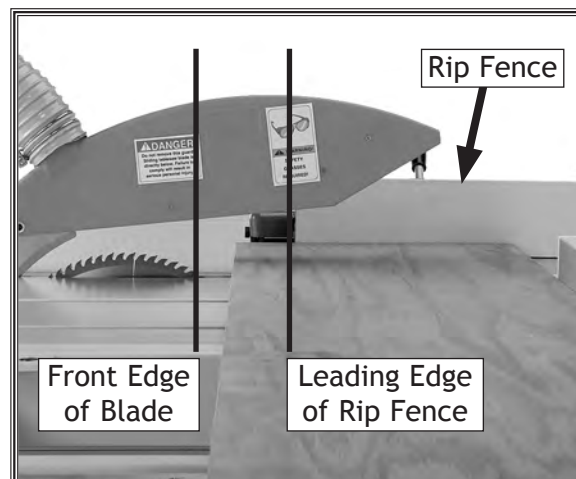


Figure 76. Correct rip fence position when using it as a cut-off gauge.

Miter Cutting

The crosscut fence allows miter cuts from 0° through 135°. The table mounted miter scale has a resolution of 1°.

To perform a miter cut, do these steps:

1. Slide the crosscut table to the front edge of the sliding table and lock it in place.
2. Place the crosscut fence center stud in the left or right stud hole of the crosscut table. The fence can be installed as shown in **Figure 77** for 90° to 135° cuts, or as shown in **Figure 78** for 0° to 90° cuts.
3. Rotate the fence to the desired angle and lock it in place.
4. Position the flip stop according to the length of the workpiece you want to cut off to the left of the blade.
5. Load the workpiece onto the table saw. The setup should look similar to **Figure 78**.
6. Once all the necessary safety precautions have been taken, perform the cutting operation.



Figure 77. Fence set-up for 90° to 135° cuts.

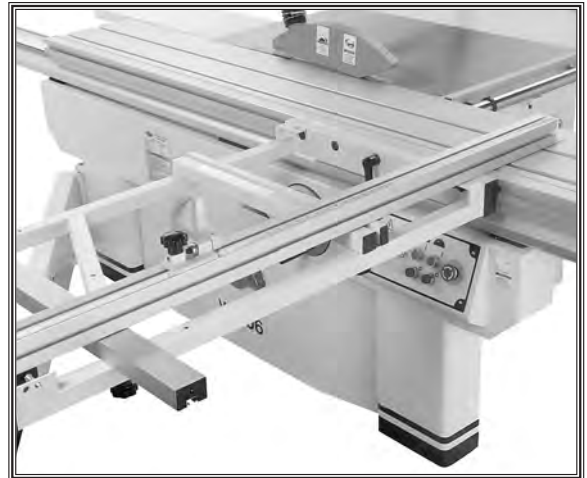


Figure 78. Example of miter cutting operation (0° to 90°).

Dado Cutting

Commonly used in furniture joinery, a dado is a straight channel cut in the face of the workpiece. Dadoes are "non-through" cuts that can be made with a dado blade or a standard saw blade. **Figure 79** shows a cutaway view of a dado cut being made with a dado blade.

This saw can only accept a dado blade with $\frac{5}{8}$ " arbor hole and maximum width of $\frac{13}{16}$ ". If you have any doubts or questions about the size of dado blade you want to install, call our Technical Support before proceeding.

In order to install a dado blade, the scoring blade should be removed and a zero-clearance table insert must be made specifically for the dado blade you will install (see **Figure 80**). Refer to **Zero-Clearance Insert** on **Page 62** for instructions on how to do this.

If you plan on making dadoes at varying widths, we strongly recommend making a zero-clearance table insert for each thickness of dado blade that will be used.

Installing Dado Blade

1. DISCONNECT THE SAW FROM POWER!
2. Move the sliding table out of the way to expose the lower blade guard.
3. Remove the standard blade. To loosen the arbor nut, insert the arbor lock tool that came with the saw and turn the arbor nut clockwise (it has left-hand threads).
4. Remove the spacer block installed on the arbor behind the standard blade you removed in **Step 3**. The spacer block is not used when dado blades are installed (see **Figure 81**).
5. Assemble/adjust the dado blade system to the desired width of cut, according to the dado blade manufacturer's instructions.
6. Install the dado blade on the arbor shaft, as shown in **Figure 82**.

⚠ WARNING

DO NOT make a through-cut with a dado blade. Dado blades are not designed for through cuts. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious personal injury.

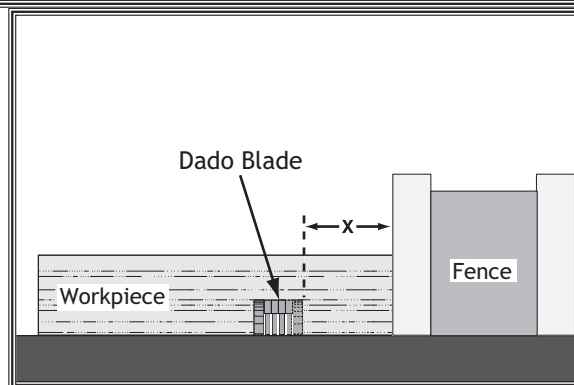


Figure 79. Illustration of a dado cut.

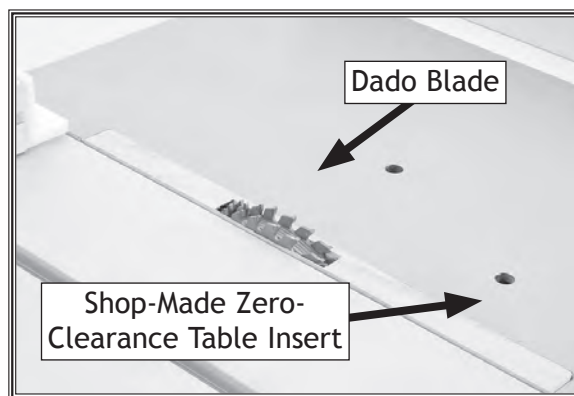


Figure 80. Dado blade raised into shop-made zero-clearance table insert.

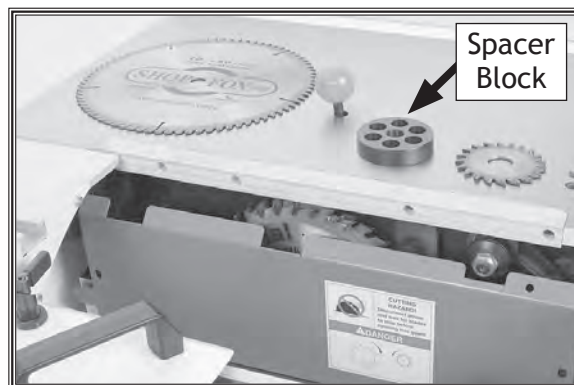


Figure 81. Dado blade installed on saw with new zero-clearance table insert.

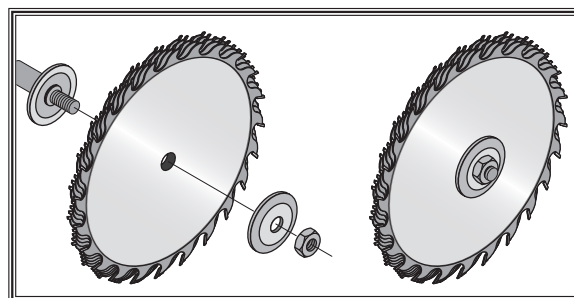


Figure 82. Installing a dado blade.

Cutting Dados with a Dado Blade

Because dado blades are much wider than standard blades, they place a greater amount of force against the workpiece when cutting. This additional force increases the risk of kickback, requiring the operator to take additional steps when cutting to keep their injury risk at an acceptable level.

WARNING

Dado blades have a higher risk of kickback than normal blades because their larger size applies stronger forces to the workpiece. This risk increases relative to the depth and width of the cut. To minimize your risk of serious personal injury, ensure that stock is flat and straight, and make multiple light cuts (rather than one deep cut) to achieve the desired cutting depth.

Figure 83 demonstrates the sequential process of making multiple, light cuts that get progressively deeper. The actual number of cuts used should be determined by workpiece hardness, total dado depth, and feed rate. In general, if you hear the motor slow down during the cut, you are cutting too deep or feeding too fast.

To cut a dado with a dado blade, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Adjust dado blade to desired depth of cut.
3. Adjust distance between fence and inside edge of the blade, as shown in **Figure 84**, to dado length of a workpiece.
 - If dadoing across the workpiece, use miter gauge and carefully line up the desired cut with dado blade. DO NOT use the fence in combination with miter gauge, which could result in workpiece binding and kicking back.
4. Re-connect the saw to the power source.
5. Turn saw **ON**. The blade should run smooth, with no vibrations.
6. When blade has reached full speed, perform a test cut with a scrap piece of wood.
7. If cut is satisfactory, repeat with actual workpiece.

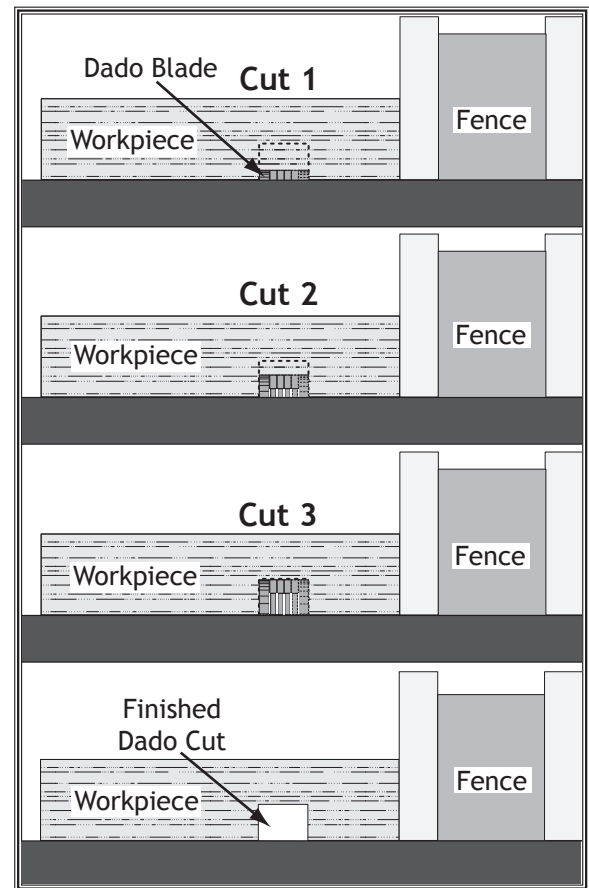


Figure 83. Example of cutting a dado with multiple light cuts, instead of one deep cut.

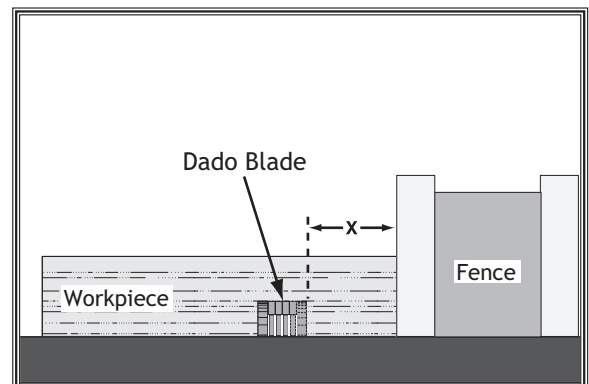


Figure 84. Illustration of a dado cut.

Cutting Dados with a Standard Blade

A ripping blade (described on **Page 39**) is typically the best blade to use for cutting dados when using a standard blade, because it removes sawdust very efficiently.

To use a standard saw blade to cut dados, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Mark the width of the dado cut on the workpiece. Include marks on the edge of the workpiece so the cut path can be aligned when the workpiece is lying on the table.
3. Raise the blade up to the desired depth of cut (depth of the dado channel desired).
4. Set up the saw for the type of cut you need to make, depending on if it is a rip cut (see **Page 43**) or crosscut (see **Page 45**).
5. Align the blade to cut one of the dado sides, as shown in **Figure 85**.
6. Reconnect the saw to the power source and turn the saw **ON**. Allow the blade to reach full speed, then perform the cutting operation.
7. Repeat the cutting operation on the other side of the dado channel, as shown in **Figure 86**.
8. Make additional cuts (see **Figure 87**) in the center of the dado to clear out the necessary material. The dado is complete when the channel is completely cleared out.

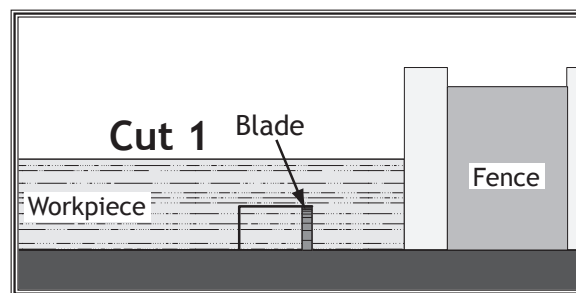


Figure 85. First cut when using a single blade for making a dado.

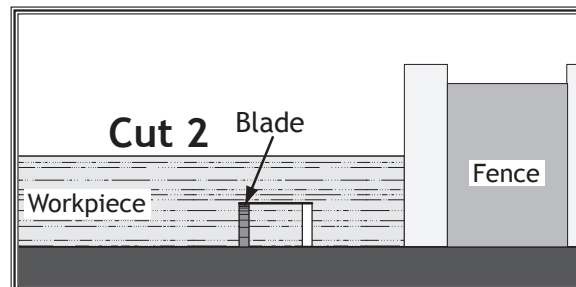


Figure 86. Second cut for a single dado cut.

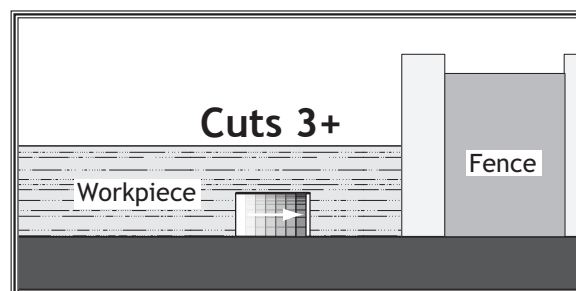


Figure 87. Additional single blade dado cuts.

⚠ CAUTION

Always use push sticks, featherboards, push paddles and other safety accessories whenever possible to increase safety and control during operations which require that the blade guard be removed from the saw. ALWAYS replace the blade guard after dadoing is complete.

Rabbet Cutting

Commonly used in furniture joinery, a rabbet cut is an L-shaped groove cut in the edge of the workpiece. Rabbets can be cut with either a dado blade or a standard saw blade.

Rabbet cutting on the edge of the workpiece with a dado blade requires a sacrificial fence (see **Figure 88**). Make the sacrificial fence the same length as the fence and $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick. Attach it to the fence with screws or clamps, making sure they are all secure and tight. Raise the blade into the sacrificial fence to the height needed.

When installing the dado blade, remove the special arbor washer (part #349 in parts breakdown) to allow room for the blade. A blade flange **MUST** always be between the blade and the arbor nut. Refer to the machine data sheet for the maximum width of dado that this saw can cut.

Cutting Rabbets with a Dado Blade

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Adjust the dado blade to the height needed for the rabbeting operation. When cutting deep rabbets, take multiple light passes to reduce the risk of kickback.
3. Adjust the fence and align the workpiece to perform the cutting operation, as shown in **Figure 89**.
4. Reconnect the saw to the power source and turn the saw **ON**. When the blade has reached full speed, perform a test cut with a scrap piece of wood.
 - If the cut is satisfactory, repeat the cut with the final workpiece.

WARNING

Dado blades have a higher risk of kickback than normal blades because their larger size applies stronger forces to the workpiece. This risk increases relative to the depth and width of the cut. To minimize your risk of serious personal injury, ensure that stock is flat and straight, and make multiple light cuts (rather than one deep cut) to achieve the desired cutting depth.

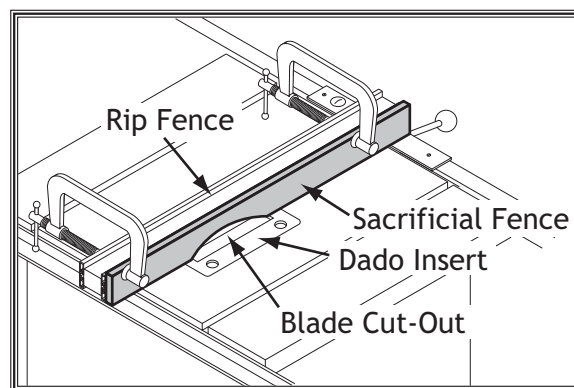


Figure 88. Sacrificial fence installed.

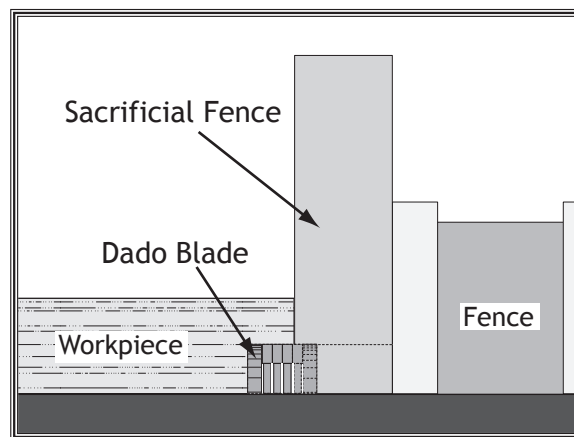


Figure 89. Rabbet cutting with a sacrificial fence.

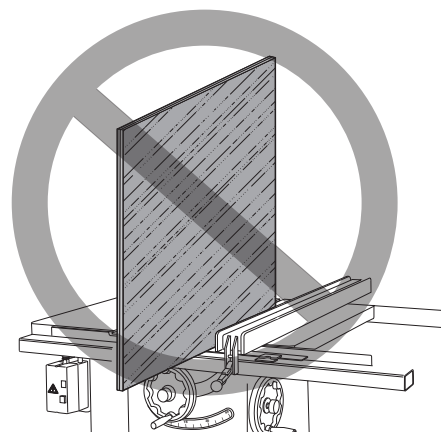
Cutting Rabbets with a Standard Blade

A ripping blade is typically the best blade to use for cutting rabbets when using a standard blade because it removes sawdust very efficiently. (See **Page 39** for blade details.) Also, a sacrificial fence is not required when cutting rabbets with a standard blade.

To cut rabbets with the standard blade, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Ensure that the splitter/riving knife and standard table insert are properly installed.
3. Mark the width of the rabbet cut on the edge of the workpiece, so you can clearly identify the intended cut while it is laying flat on the saw table.
4. Raise the blade up to the desired depth of cut (depth of the rabbet channel desired).
5. Adjust the fence so the blade is aligned with the inside of your rabbet channel, as shown in **Figure 90**.
 - If the workpiece is very tall, or is unstable when placed against the fence, lay it flat on the table and use a dado blade to perform the rabbet cut.
6. Reconnect the saw to the power source, then perform the cut.
7. Lay the workpiece flat on the table, as shown in **Figure 91**, adjust the saw blade height to intersect with the first cut, then perform the second cut to complete the rabbet.

CAUTION



DO NOT place a tall board on edge to perform a rabbet cut with a standard blade. Workpieces that are too tall to be properly supported with the fence can easily shift during operation and cause kickback. Instead, place the stock flat on the saw and perform the rabbet cut with a dado blade.

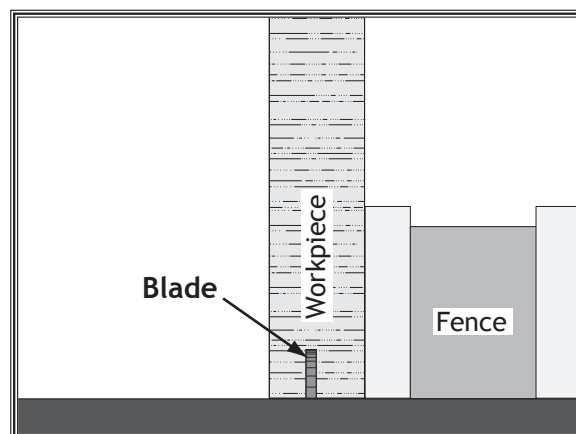


Figure 90. First rabbet cut with a single blade.

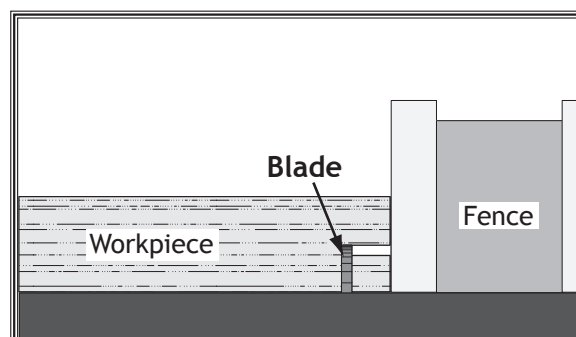


Figure 91. Second rabbet cut with a single blade.

Resawing

Resawing is the process of cutting a thick piece of stock into one or more thinner pieces. Although resawing can be done with a table saw, we strongly recommend that you use a bandsaw instead.

A bandsaw is the ideal machine for resawing, and resawing with one is fairly easy and safe. A table saw is not intended for resawing, and resawing with one is difficult and dangerous due to the increased risk of kickback from binding and deep cuts, and the increased risk of injury from having to remove the guard.

If you insist on resawing with a table saw, DO NOT do so without using a resaw barrier and wearing a full face shield. The following instructions describe how to build a resaw barrier and add an auxiliary fence to your standard fence, to reduce the risk injury from resawing on a table saw.

Note: To determine the maximum resawing height for this table saw, find the maximum blade height, then double it and subtract $\frac{1}{8}$ ".

Making a Resaw Barrier

The resaw barrier acts in tandem with the rip fence when resawing to provide tall support for the workpiece to minimize the probability of it binding against the blade and causing kickback.

Tools Needed:	Qty
Table Saw	1
Jointer and Planer	Recommended
Clamps	2 Minimum
Drill and Drill Bits.....	As Needed

Components Needed for Resaw Barrier:

Wood* $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x Length of Fence	1
Wood* $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 3" x Length of Fence.....	1
Wood Screws #10 x 2"	4
Wood Glue	As Needed

* Only use furniture-grade plywood, kiln dried hardwood, or HDPE plastic to prevent warping.

CAUTION

Resawing operations require proper procedures to avoid serious injury. Extra care must be taken to prevent kickback when resawing. Any tilting or movement of the workpiece away from the fence will cause kickback. Be certain that stock is flat and straight. Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious personal injury.

To build the resaw barrier, do these steps:

1. Cut your wood pieces to the size specified previously. If you are using hardwood, cut the pieces over-size, then joint and plane them to the correct size to make sure they are square and flat.
2. Pre-drill and countersink four holes approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ " from the bottom of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ " tall wood piece.
3. Glue the end of the 3" board, then clamp the boards at a 90° angle with the larger board in the vertical position, as shown in **Figure 92**, and fasten them together with the wood screws.

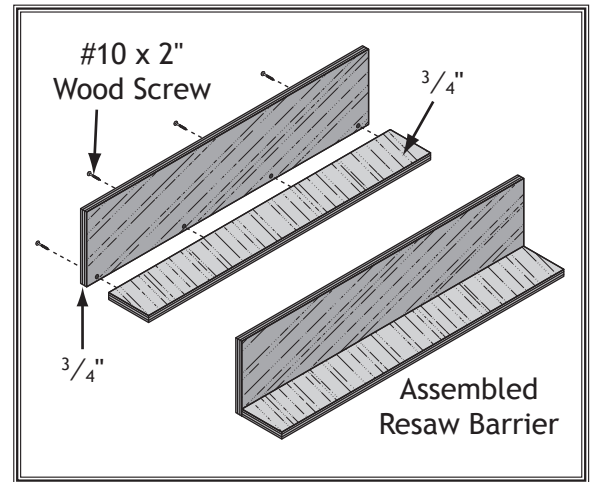


Figure 92. Shop-made resaw barrier.

Auxiliary Fence

The auxiliary fence is necessary if you are resawing a workpiece that is taller than it is wide. It should be no less than $\frac{1}{2}$ " shorter than the board to be resawn.

Components Needed for the Auxiliary Fence:

Wood* $\frac{3}{4}$ " x (Height) x Length of Fence 1

** Only use furniture-grade plywood, kiln dried hardwood, or HDPE plastic to prevent warping.*

Tools Needed for the Auxiliary Fence:

Table Saw 1
Jointer and Planer Recommended
Clamps 2 Minimum

To build the auxiliary fence, do these steps:

1. Cut the auxiliary fence board to size. If you are using hardwood, cut the board oversize, then joint and plane the board to the correct size to make sure the board is square and flat.
2. Unthread the fence face mounting hardware and remove the fence face from the fence assembly.
3. Place the auxiliary fence next to the fence face you removed in **Step 1**, mark the location of the nine mounting holes on the auxiliary fence, then drill the holes.
4. Use the mounting hardware you removed in **Step 2** to attach the auxiliary fence. The end result should be similar to **Figure 93**.

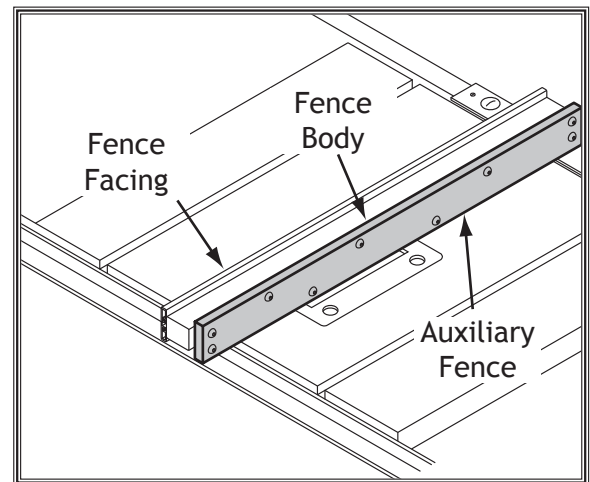


Figure 93. Example illustration of an auxiliary fence installed.

Resawing Operation

The table saw motor is pushed to its limits when resawing. If the motor starts to bog down, slow down your feed rate. Motor overloading and blade wear can be reduced by using a ripping blade. Ripping blades are designed to clear the sawdust quickly.

Components Needed for Resawing:

Zero-clearance Table Insert	1
Ripping Blade 10"	1
Clamps	2
Shop Made Auxiliary Fence	1
Shop Made Resaw Barrier	1

To perform resawing operations, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Remove the standard table insert and the blade guard assembly.
3. Install a ripping blade, install the splitter/riving knife, lower the blade below the table, then install a zero clearance table insert.
4. Attach the auxiliary fence and set it to the desired width from the blade.

Note: When setting the correct width, don't forget to account for blade kerf and the inaccuracy of the fence scale while the auxiliary fence is installed.

5. Place the workpiece against the auxiliary fence and slide the resaw barrier against the workpiece, as shown in **Figure 94**. Now clamp the resaw barrier to the top of the table saw at both ends.
6. Lower the blade completely below the table, slide the workpiece over the blade to make sure it moves smoothly and fits between the resaw barrier and fence, then remove the workpiece.
7. Raise the blade approximately an inch, or close to half the height of the workpiece, whichever is less.

WARNING

The risk of kickback when resawing is high. Always stand to the side of the cutting path and wear a full face shield to prevent kickback injuries when resawing.

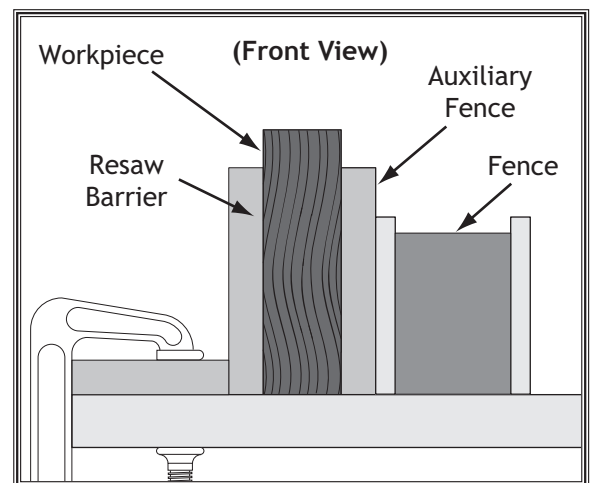


Figure 94. Example illustration of a resaw setup.

8. Connect power to the saw, turn it **ON**, and use a push stick or push block to feed the workpiece through the blade, using a slow and steady feed rate.
9. Flip the workpiece end for end, keeping the same side against the fence, and run the workpiece through the blade again.
10. If necessary to complete the operation, repeat **Steps 7-9** until the blade is close to half of the height of the board to be resawn. The ideal completed resaw cut will leave an $\frac{1}{8}$ " connection when the resawing is complete, as shown in **Figure 95**. Leaving an $\frac{1}{8}$ " connection will reduce the risk of kickback.
11. Turn **OFF** the table saw, then separate the parts of the workpiece and hand plane the remaining ridge to remove it.
12. When finished resawing, remove the resaw barrier and auxiliary fence, then re-install the blade guard and splitter/riving knife assembly, and standard table insert.

! WARNING

The danger of kickback increases relative to the depth of a cut. Reduce the risk of kickback by making multiple passes to achieve the desired depth of cut. Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious personal injury.

! WARNING

Always use push sticks or push paddles to increase safety and control during operations which require that the blade guard and spreader must be removed from the saw. ALWAYS replace the blade guard after resawing is complete.

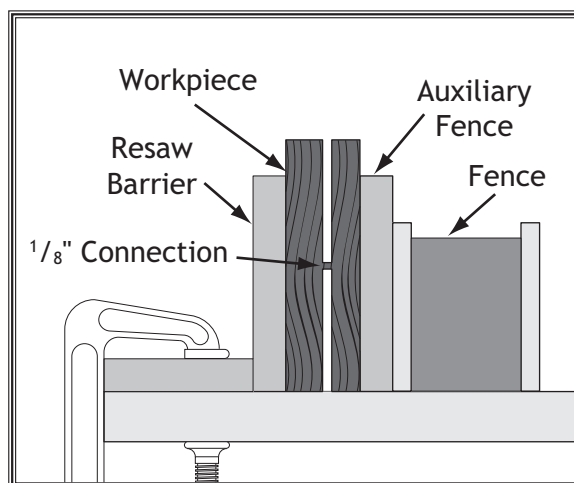


Figure 95. Completed resaw operation.

SHOP-MADE SAFETY ACCESSORIES

Featherboards

Easily made from scrap stock, featherboards provide an added degree of protection against kickback, especially when used together with push sticks. They also maintain pressure on the workpiece to keep it against the fence or table while cutting, which makes the operation easier and safer because the cut can be completed without the operator's hands getting near the blade. The angled ends and flexibility of the fingers allow the workpiece to move in only one direction.

Making a Featherboard

This sub-section covers the two basic types of featherboards: 1) Those secured by clamps, or 2) those secured with the miter slot.

Material Needed for Featherboard:

Hardwood $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 3" x 10" (Minimum)	1
Hardwood $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 6" x 28" (Maximum)	1

Additional Material Needed for Mounting Featherboard:

Hardwood $\frac{3}{8}$ " x (Miter Slot Width) x 5"L	1
Wing Nut $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20	1
Flat Head Screw $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 x 2"	1
Flat Washer $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20	1

To make a featherboard, do these steps:

1. Cut a hardwood board that is approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick to size. The length and width of the board can vary according to your design. Most featherboards are 10"-28" long and 3"-6" wide. Make sure the wood grain runs parallel with the length of the featherboard, so the fingers you will create in **Step 3** will bend without breaking.
2. Cut a 30° angle at one end of the board.
3. Make a series of end cuts with the grain $\frac{3}{8}$ "- $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart and 2"-3" long, as shown in **Figure 96** (A). Alternatively, start cuts at 2"-3" deep, then make them progressively deeper, as shown in **Figure 96** (B).

NOTICE

Cuts made across the grain result in weak fingers that easily break when flexed. When made correctly, the fingers should withstand flexing from moderate pressure. To test the finger flexibility, push firmly on the ends with your thumb. If the fingers do not flex, they are likely too thick (the cuts are too far apart).

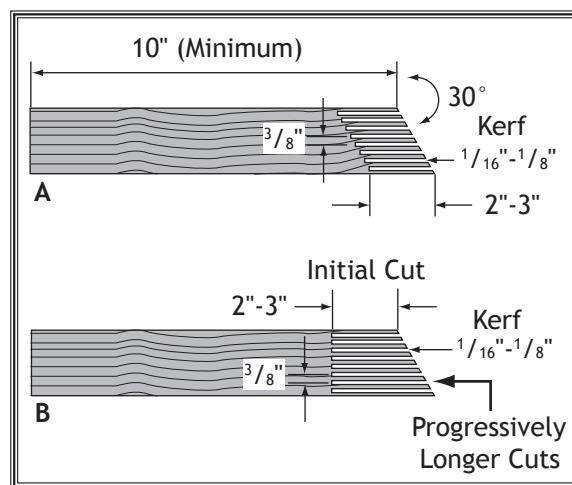


Figure 96. Patterns for making featherboards.

NOTICE

Only **Steps 1-3** are required to make a clamp-mounted featherboard. Refer to **Page 59** for instructions on clamping the featherboard to the table.

4. Rout a $\frac{1}{4}$ "- $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide slot 4"-5" long in the workpiece and 1"-2" from the short end of the featherboard, as illustrated in **Figure 97**.
5. Cut a miter bar that will fit in the table miter slot approximately 5" long (see **Figure 98**).

Tip: Consider making the miter bar longer for larger featherboards—approximately half the length of the total featherboard—to support the force applied to the featherboard during use.

6. Drill a $\frac{1}{4}$ " hole in the center of the bar, then countersink the bottom to fit a $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 flat head screw.
7. Mark a 4" line through the center of the countersunk hole in the center, then use a jig saw with a narrow blade to cut it out.
8. Assemble the miter bar and featherboard with a $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 x flat head screw, flat washer, and a wing nut or a star knob (see **Figure 99**). Congratulations! Your featherboard is complete.

Note: The routed slot, countersunk hole, and the flat head screw are essential for the miter bar to clamp into the miter slot. When the wing nut is tightened, it will draw the flat head screw upward into the countersunk hole. This will spread the sides of the miter bar and force them into the walls of the miter slot, locking the featherboard in place.

Tip: The length of the flat head screw depends on the thickness of the featherboard—though $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" lengths usually work.

9. Proceed to **Mounting Featherboard in Miter Slot** on the next page.

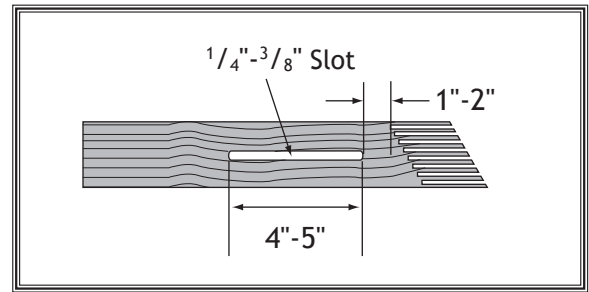


Figure 97. Slot cut into the featherboard for use with a miter slot.

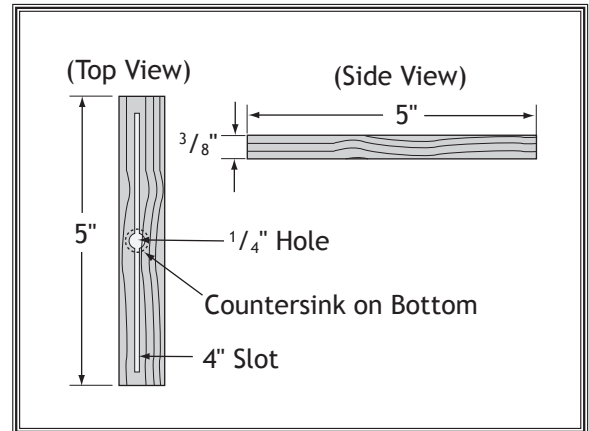


Figure 98. Patterns for featherboard miter bar.

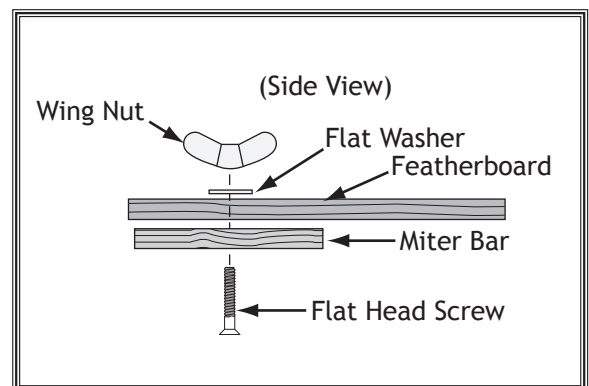


Figure 99. Assembly order of featherboard components for use with a miter slot.

Mounting Featherboard with Clamps

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Lower the saw blade, then adjust the fence to the desired width and secure it.
3. Place the workpiece against the fence, making sure it is 1" in front of the blade.
4. Place a featherboard on the table so all fingers point forward and contact the workpiece evenly (see **Figure 100** for an example).
5. Secure the featherboard to the table with a clamp.
6. Check the featherboard by pushing it with your thumb to ensure it is secure.
 - If the featherboard moves, tighten the clamp some more.
7. Mount a second featherboard to the fence with another clamp, then repeat **Step 6** to ensure it is secure (see **Figure 100**).

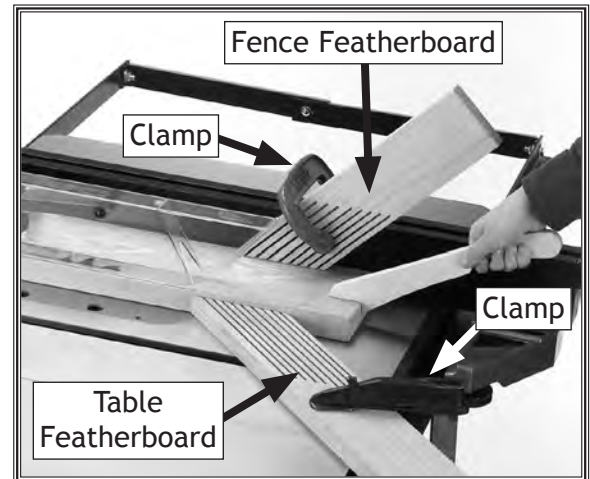


Figure 100. Example photo of featherboards mounted with clamps.

Mounting Featherboard in Miter Slot

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Lower the saw blade, then adjust the fence to the desired width and secure it.
3. Place the workpiece evenly against the fence, making sure it is 1" in front of the blade.
4. Slide the featherboard miter bar into the miter slot, making sure the fingers slant toward the blade, as illustrated in **Figure 101**.
5. Position the fingered edge of the featherboard against the edge of the workpiece, so that all of the fingers contact the workpiece evenly. Slide the featherboard toward the blade until the first finger is nearly even with the end of the workpiece, which should be 1" away from the blade.
6. Double check the workpiece and the featherboard to ensure they are properly positioned, as described in **Step 5**. Then secure the featherboard to the table. Check the featherboard by hand to make sure it is tight.

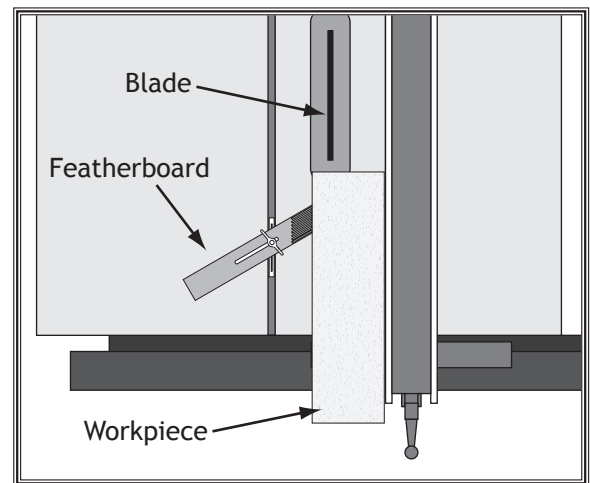


Figure 101. Example illustration of the featherboard mounted in the miter slot.

NOTICE

The featherboard should be placed firmly enough against the workpiece to keep it against the fence but not so tight that it is difficult to feed the workpiece.

Push Sticks

When used correctly, push sticks reduce the risk of injury by keeping hands away from the blade while cutting. In the event of an accident, a push stick can absorb damage that would have otherwise happened to hands or fingers. Use push sticks whenever your hands will get within 12" of the blade. To maintain control when cutting large workpieces, start the cut by feeding with your hands then use push sticks to finish the cut, so your hands are not on the end of the workpiece as it passes through the blade.

Feeding: Place the notched end of the push stick against the end of the workpiece (see inset **Figure 102**), and move the workpiece into the blade with steady downward and forward pressure.

Supporting: A second push stick can be used to keep the workpiece firmly against the fence while cutting. When using a push stick in this manner, only apply pressure before the blade; otherwise, pushing the workpiece against or behind the blade will increase the risk of kickback (see **Figure 102**).

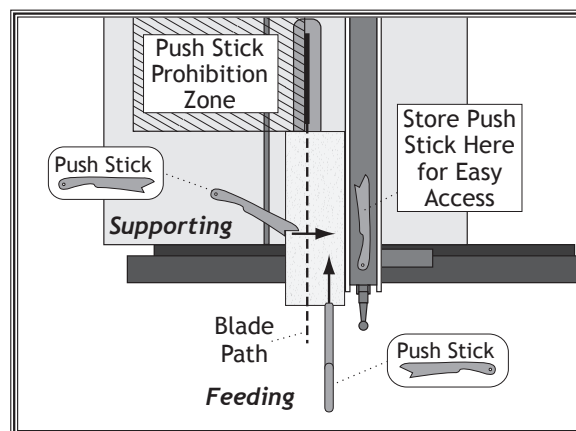


Figure 102. Using push sticks to rip narrow stock.

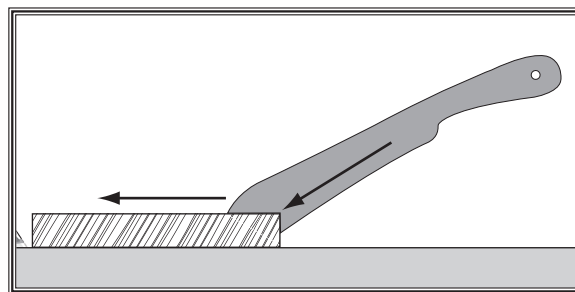


Figure 103. Side view of push stick in-use.

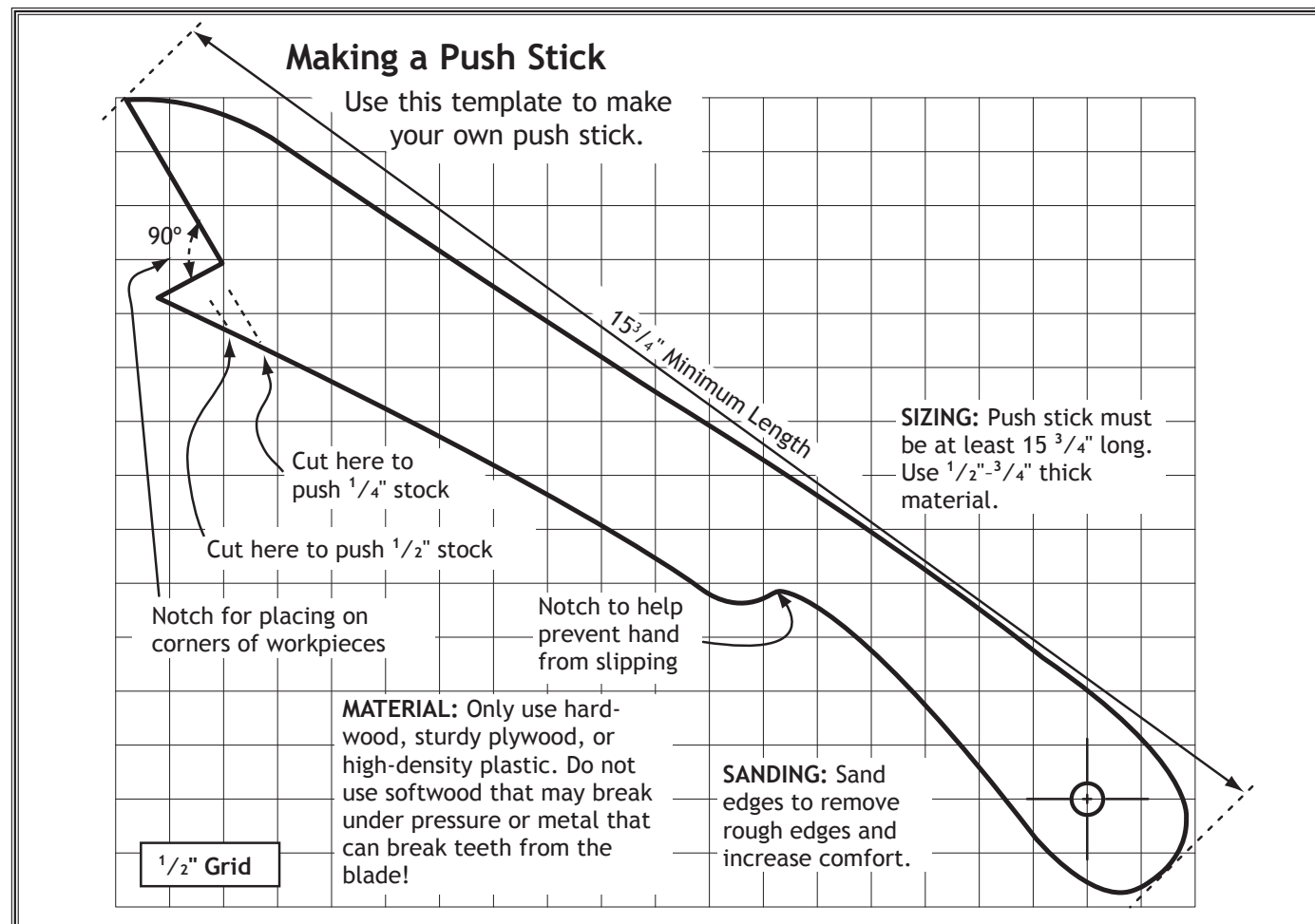


Figure 104. Template for a basic shop-made push stick (not shown at actual size).

Push Blocks

When used correctly, a push block reduces the risk of injury by keeping hands away from the blade while cutting. In the event of an accident, a push block often takes the damage that would have otherwise happened to hands or fingers.

A push block can be used in place of or in addition to a push stick for feeding workpieces into the blade. Due to their design, push blocks allow the operator to apply firm downward pressure on the workpiece that could not otherwise be achieved with a push stick.

The push block design on this page (see **Figure 107**) can be used in two different ways (see **Figure 106**). Typically, the bottom of the push block is used until the end of the workpiece reaches the blade.

The notched end of the push block is then used to push the workpiece the rest of the way through the cut, keeping the operator's hands at a safe distance from the blade. A push stick is often used at the same time in the other hand to support the workpiece during the cut.

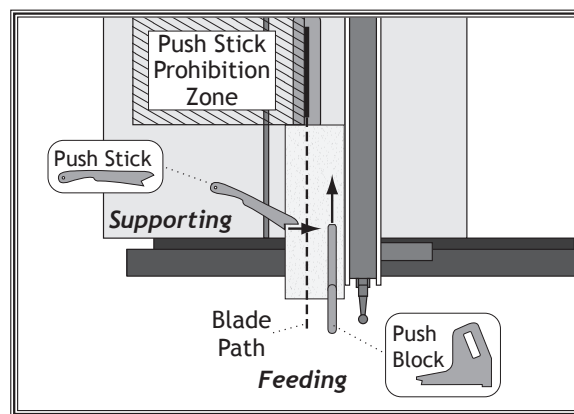


Figure 105. Using a push block and push stick to make a rip cut.

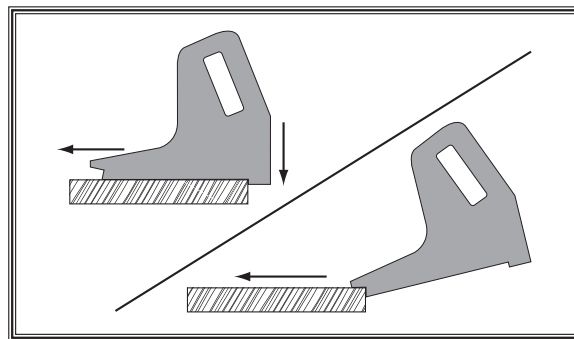


Figure 106. Side view of push block.

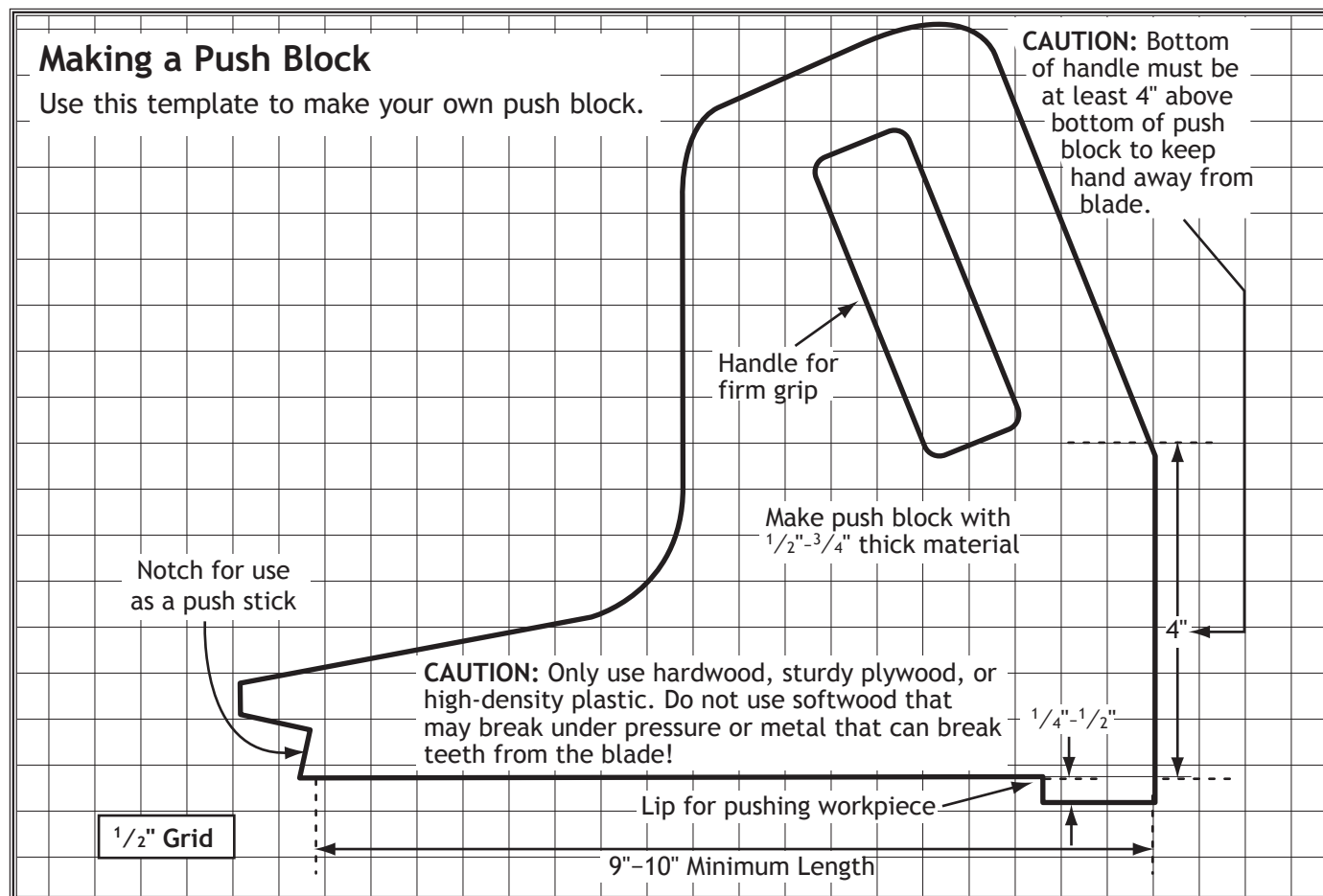


Figure 107. Template for a basic shop-made push stick (not shown at actual size).

Zero-Clearance Insert

A zero-clearance insert can be made for the saw in about 30 minutes, and must be made of 3/4" furniture quality plywood or hardwood. (We recommend making at least 6-12 while you are going through the process, so you have plenty on hand for varying blade widths, heights, or angles.

A zero-clearance insert is required if you want to install a dado blade. When a dado blade is installed, the scoring blade and splitter/riving knife are removed—as neither will properly perform their intended function. If you plan to use a standard blade with a zero-clearance insert, additional modifications will need to be made in order to install the scoring blade and splitter/riving knife.

Items Needed	Qty
Table Saw	1
Drill Press	1
Sander	1
Drill Bits $\frac{7}{32}$ " and $\frac{13}{32}$ "	1 Each
Plywood/Hardwood Piece 14" x $1\frac{1}{16}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1
Bandsaw or Jigsaw (Optional)	1
Clamp (Optional).....	1

To make a zero clearance table insert, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER
2. Lower the main blade all the way down, remove the blade guard, splitter/riving knife, and scoring blade. After removing the scoring blade, re-install the scoring blade flanges and scoring arbor nut and tighten it.
3. Remove the main blade and the mounting spacer behind it (see **Figure 108**).
4. Remove the table insert that came with the saw.
5. Cut the new table insert to the exact length of the included table insert and $1\frac{1}{16}$ " wide.
6. Use the included table insert as a template, as shown in **Figure 109**, to mark the mounting holes on the new table insert. (Clamping the pieces together while you do this will allow you to ensure the hole spacing is exact.)

!WARNING

If you must use this saw to cut the dimensions of the zero-clearance insert you will fabricate in these instructions, make sure you **DO NOT** make any cuts while the included table insert is removed. **THIS IS DANGEROUS.** You must re-install the table insert, reassemble all saw components, and remove all tools before cutting.



Figure 108. Existing insert removed.

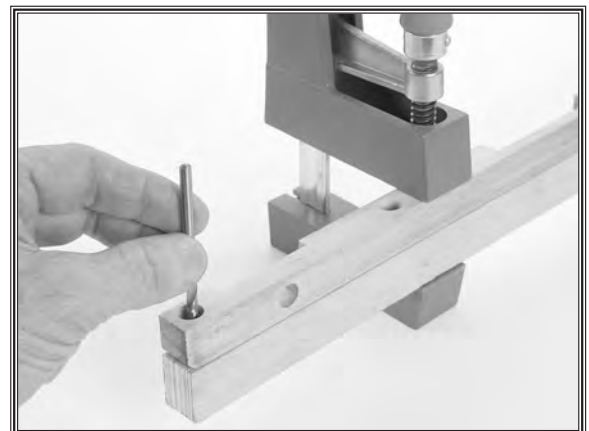


Figure 109. Marking location for mounting holes in new insert.

7. Use the $\frac{7}{32}$ " drill bit to drill holes completely through the new table insert.
8. Install the $\frac{13}{32}$ " drill bit and use the included table insert as a guide to set the depth stop on your drill press to countersink the holes.
9. Countersink the holes you drilled in **Step 7** (see **Figure 110**), so the heads of the mounting screws can be recessed into the table insert when installed.
10. Install the dado blade at the thickness desired, making sure the blade flange is used on the front of the of the blade behind the arbor nut, then lower the blade completely.
11. Test fit the new table insert in the table, then sand the corners or trim the ends as necessary to get a precise fit.
12. Mount the new table insert into the table and check to make sure that it is flush with the top of the table. If necessary, remove the insert and sand the top of it down until it will mount up flush with the table top (see **Figure 111**).
13. (This step only for standard blades.) Use a bandsaw or jigsaw to cut slots or notches that will allow the riving blade to be installed with minimal open space around it. If you plan to use the scoring knife, do the same for that blade (we do not recommend using the scoring blade to cut the slot in the insert because the adjustment screw is inside the cabinet).
14. Close the cover over the blade and move the sliding table to the center of the saw.
15. Connect the saw to power, start the motor, and slowly raise the blade into the zero clearance table insert (see **Figure 112**).

Once the blade cuts through the top of the table insert, do not raise it higher than you anticipate your cuts to be. Doing so will compromise some of the zero-clearance qualities of your new table insert once the blade is subsequently lowered.

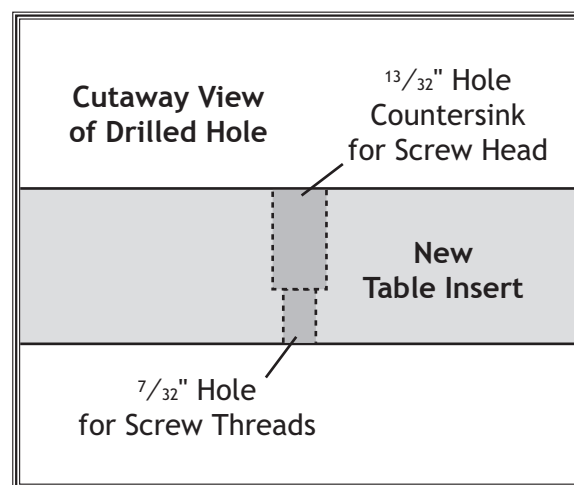


Figure 110. Countersinking mounting holes.

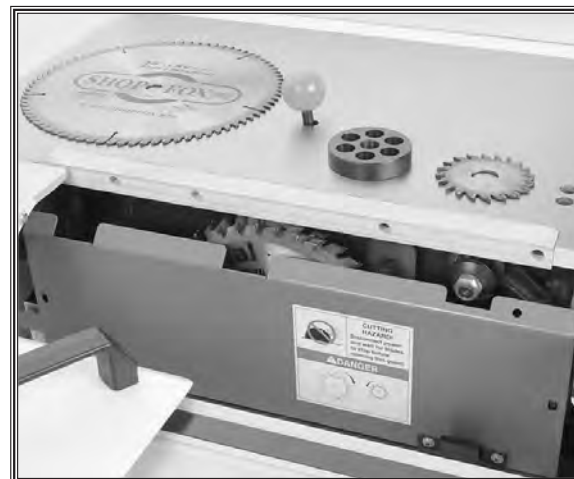


Figure 111. New zero clearance table insert installed.



Figure 112. Dado blade raised into zero-clearance table insert.

Outfeed & Support Tables

One of the best accessories for improving the safety and ease of using a table saw is simply placing a large table (outfeed table) behind the saw to catch the workpiece (see **Figure 113**). Additionally, another table to the left of the saw (support table) can also help support large workpieces so they can be cut safely and accurately.



Figure 113. Example of support and outfeed tables.

Crosscut Sled

A crosscut sled (see **Figure 114**) is a fantastic way to improve the safety and accuracy of crosscutting on the table saw. Most expert table saw operators use a crosscut sled when they have to crosscut a large volume of work, because the sled offers substantial protection against kickback when crosscutting.

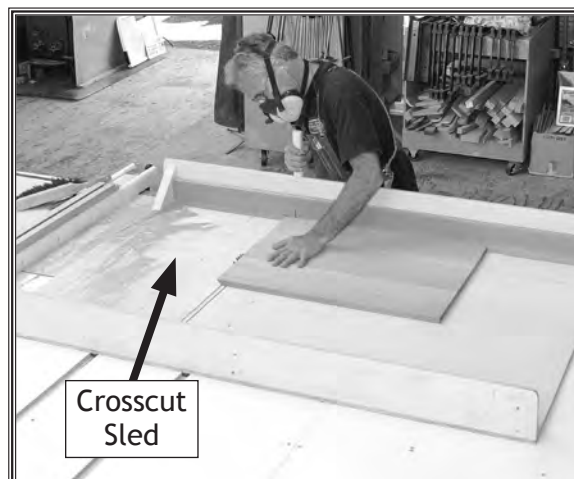


Figure 114. Example of a crosscut sled.

ACCESSORIES

Table Saw Accessories

The following table saw accessories may be available through your local Woodstock International Inc. Dealer. If you do not have a dealer in your area, these products are also available through online dealers. Please call or e-mail Woodstock International Inc. Customer Service to get a current listing of dealers at: 1-800-840-8420 or at sales@woodstockint.com.

W1816—Shop Fox 3HP Cyclone Dust Collector

Designed to go toe-to-toe against every dust collector in its class, this low profile Cyclone Dust Collector goes one step further - it actually fits under a seven foot ceiling! So, if the others don't fit, they're not collecting dust. Compare all the other specs and features and you'll agree, this dust collector stands above the rest.



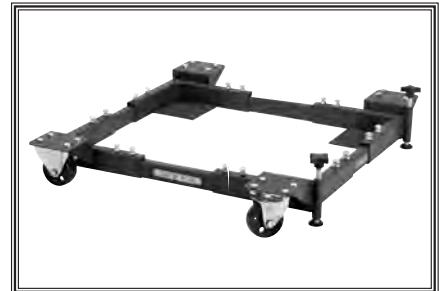
D2271—Shop Fox Roller Table

Use this versatile roller table wherever you need extra workpiece support. Features all-steel welded construction and measures 19" x 65". Comes with 9 ball bearing rollers and has four independently adjustable legs for any leveling requirement. Adjustable in height from 6³/₈" to 4¹/₈". 1000 lb. capacity!



D2058A—Super Heavy-Duty Mobile Base

This patented, super heavy-duty mobile machine base is the strongest mobile base on the market. 18¹/₂" x 24¹/₂" minimum and adjusts to 28¹/₂" x 33¹/₂", maximum. 1300 lb. capacity. This base is extremely stable with outrigger type supports and a four wheel system. Weighs 39 lbs.



D2259A—Shop Fox Roller Table

This kit easily bolts on to Models D2057A or D2058A to provide support for an extension table or similar device. Allows the whole machine and extension to move as one unit. Adjustable for length (up to 45³/₄") as well as front to back. Very versatile!



MAINTENANCE

Schedule

For optimum performance from your machine, follow this maintenance schedule and refer to any specific instructions given in this section.

Daily Check:

- Loose mounting bolts.
- Worn or damaged saw blades.
- Worn or damaged switches or wires.
- Any other unsafe condition.

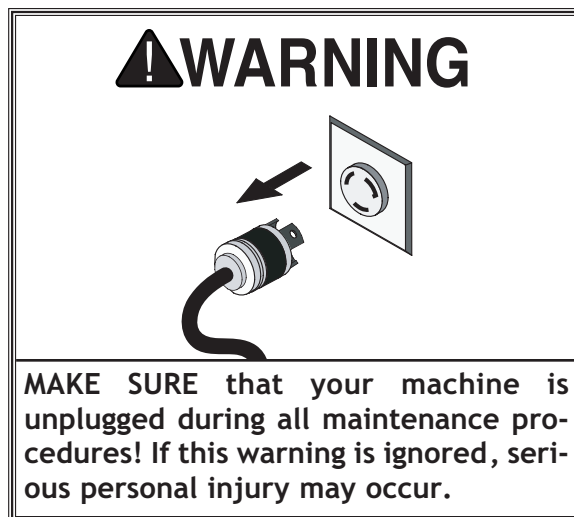
Weekly Maintenance:

- Clean sliding table surface and grooves.
- Clean the cast iron saw table.
- Clean the sliding table roller guideways.
- Clean the rip fence and sliding grooves.
- Clean the rip fence bracket.

Monthly Check:

- Clean/vacuum dust buildup from inside cabinet and off motor.
- V-belt tension, damage, or wear.

Note: To ensure optimum power transmission from the motor to the blades, the belts must be in good condition (free from cracks, fraying and wear) and operate under proper tension.



Cleaning

Frequently blow off sawdust with compressed air. This is especially important for the internal working parts and motor. Dust build-up around the motor is a sure way to decrease its lifespan.

Occasionally it will become necessary to clean the internal parts with more than compressed air. To do this, remove the table top and clean the internal parts with a citrus cleaner or mineral spirits and a stiff brush (a toothbrush works well in tight spaces). Make sure the internal workings are dry before using the saw again so that wood dust will not accumulate. If any essential lubrication is removed during cleaning, relubricate those areas.

Table & Base

Tables can be kept rust-free with regular applications of products like SLIPIT®. For long term storage you may want to consider products like Boeshield T-9™.

Lubrication

Bearings: The bearings are sealed and pre-lubricated and require no lubrication.

Trunnions: Use multi-purpose grease in the trunnion grooves (**Figure 116**) every 6-12 months, depending on the frequency of use. To grease the blade height trunnion, move the blade height all the way down and smear a dab of grease into the trunnion groove, behind the plate shown in **Figure 116**, then move the blade up all the way to spread the grease.

To grease the blade tilt trunnions, move the sliding table out of the way and open the blade guard. Tilt the blade to 90°. From the front of the saw, smear a dab of grease in the front of the trunnion grooves on both sides. Now, tilt the blade to 45° and reach inside the cabinet and smear a dab of grease into the back of the trunnion grooves on both sides. Tilt the blade back-and-forth to distribute the grease evenly.

Leadscrews: Use multi-purpose grease on the leadscrews (**Figure 116**) every 6-12 months, at the same time you lubricate the trunnions. Wipe the leadscrews clean with a dry rag and brush a light coat of new grease on them with a clean, dry brush. Only grease the area of the leadscrew between the stop nuts. Move the blade height and tilt the blade back-and-forth to distribute the grease evenly.

Sliding Table Ways: Spray/wipe on a light machine oil (such as Boeshield) down the entire length of the steel rods (**Figure 115**).



Figure 115. Sliding table ways.

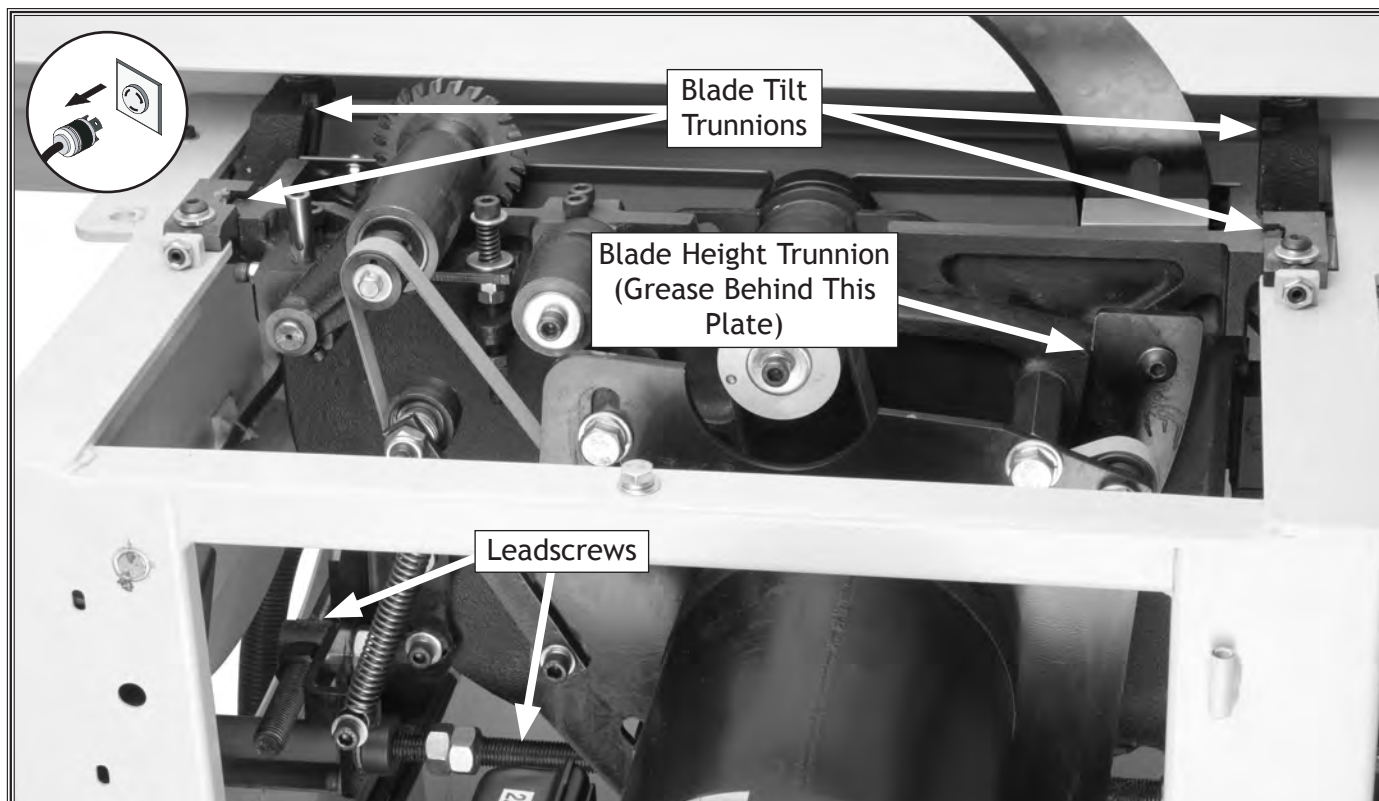


Figure 116. Lubrication locations (table removed for clarity).

SERVICE

General

This section covers the most common service adjustments or procedures that may need to be made during the life of your machine.

If you require additional machine service not included in this section, please contact Woodstock International Technical Support at (360) 734-3482 or send e-mail to: tech-support@shopfox.biz.

Belt Service

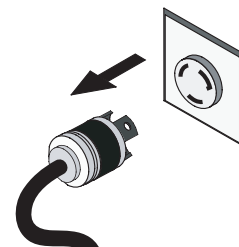
Main Belt Replacement

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Tilt the blade to 45° and lower it as far as it will go.
3. Remove the motor cabinet door.
4. Loosen the pivot bolt and two adjustment bolts (Figure 117).

Note: DO NOT loosen these bolts more than 1/2" or you run the risk of the motor mount bolts coming out of their holes, which will be difficult to thread back in.

5. Push and hold the motor all the way up to relieve tension on the belt, remove the belts from the top pulley, and squeeze them between the lower pulley and casting.
6. Fit the new belts onto the pulleys in the same manner that you removed the old belts.
7. Push down on the motor with one hand, and tighten the adjustment and pivot bolts with the other hand or have someone help you. The belts should be tight enough that they only deflect approximately 1/4" when pushed in the center with your thumb or index finger with moderate force.
8. Replace the motor cabinet door.

! WARNING



MAKE SURE that your machine is unplugged during all service procedures! If this warning is ignored, serious personal injury may occur.

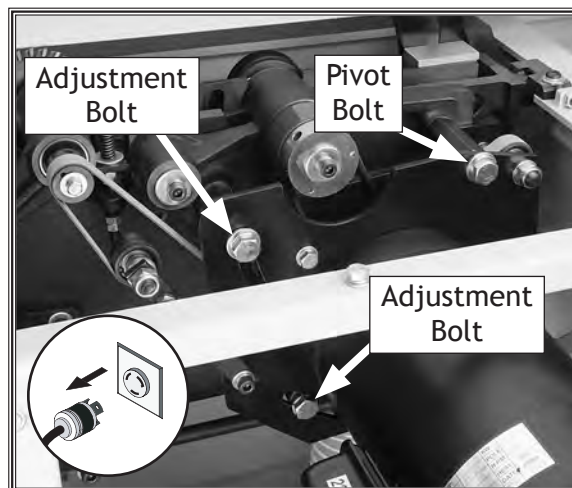


Figure 117. Main blade belt tension controls (table removed for clarity).

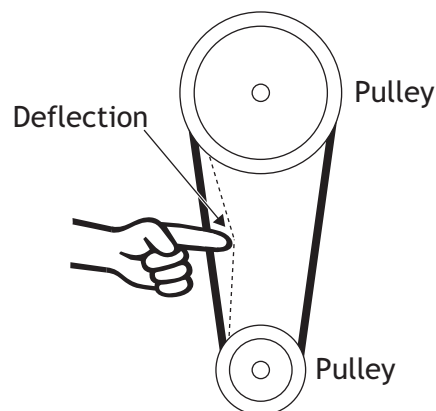


Figure 118. Checking belt deflection.

Scoring Belt Replacement

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Tilt the blade to 45° and lower it as far as it will go.
3. Remove the motor cabinet door.
4. Pull the tensioner away from the scoring belt (**Figure 119**) to relieve belt tension and remove the scoring belt from the pulleys.

Note: Turn the belt sideways to squeeze the flat part through the small gap between the bottom pulley and the casting.

5. Put the new scoring belt on the pulleys as shown in **Figure 120**, and push the tensioner against the scoring belt to take up any slack.
6. Replace the motor cabinet door.

Blade Tilt Calibration

The blade tilt is calibrated at the factory, but can be recalibrated if it changes during the life of the machine. The 0° stop positions the blade square with the table.

0° Stop

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Move the blade tilt to 0° according to the gauge, and raise the main blade as far as it will go.
3. Use a machinist's square to check if the blade is square to the table.
 - If the blade is not square to the table, loosen the two set screws that secure the 0° tilt stop nut shown in **Figure 121**.
4. Adjust the stop nut and recheck the blade tilt as many times as necessary until the blade is square to the table.
5. Tighten the two set screws in the stop nut.
6. Check the blade tilt pointer mechanism to ensure that it points to 0°.
 - If the blade tilt pointer shows an incorrect tilt, adjust it by loosening the cap screws, rotating the pointer until it points to 0°, then tightening the cap screws.

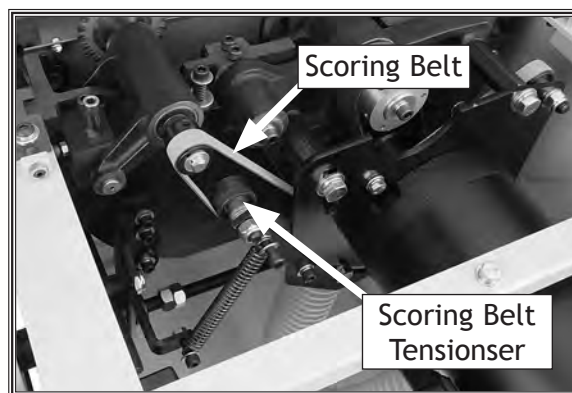


Figure 119. Replacing the scoring motor belt (table removed for clarity).

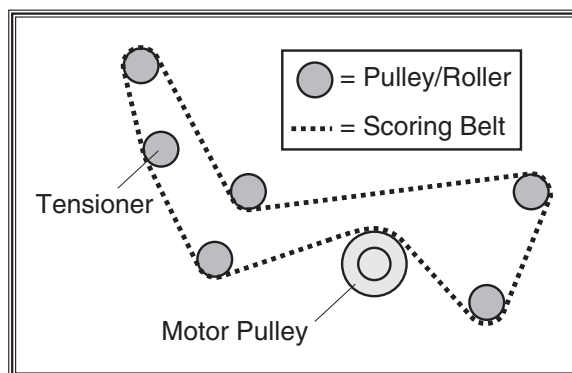


Figure 120. Scoring belt installation configuration.

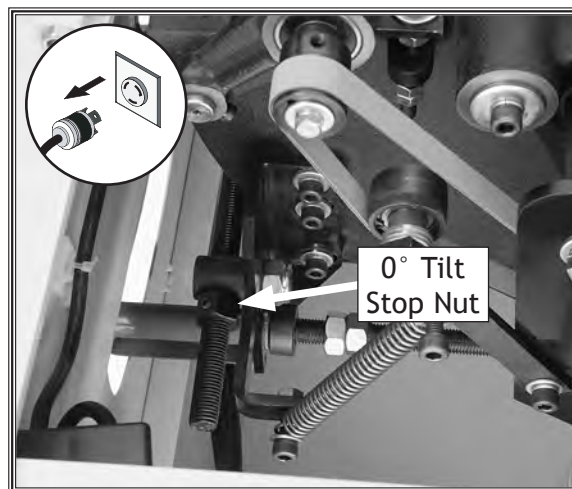


Figure 121. Blade tilt stop nut (0°).

45° Stop

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Adjust the blade angle until it hits the 45° positive stop and check the blade angle with a 45° square.
 - If the blade is not 45° to the table, loosen the two set screws that secure the 45° tilt stop nut shown in **Figure 122**. (This nut can also be accessed from the front of the saw by moving the sliding table all the way forward.)
3. Adjust the stop nut and recheck the blade tilt as many times as necessary until the blade is 45° to the table.
4. Tighten the two set screws in the stop nut.

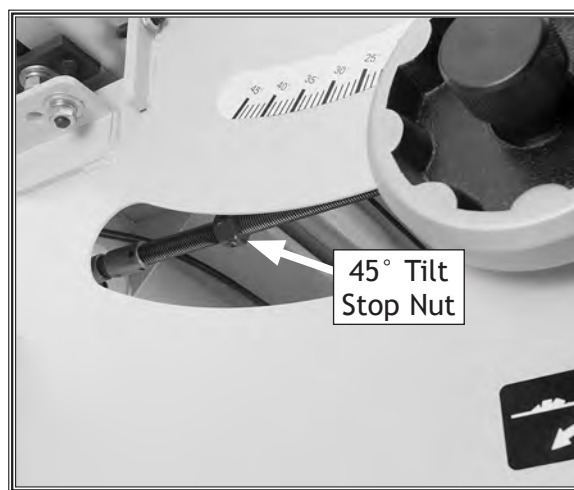


Figure 122. 45° Blade tilt stop nut.

Sliding Table Parallelism

The table is calibrated at the factory, but can be adjusted slightly if it is not parallel to the blade.

Besides the tools included with the saw, this procedure requires a felt tip pen, an adjustable square, and a set of feeler gauges or a dial indicator.

Note: *Using a dial indicator will provide much more accurate results.*

To adjust the sliding table parallel with the main blade, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Move the blade tilt to 0° (blade 90° to table), and raise the main blade up to maximum height.
3. Mark the edge of the blade with a felt tip pen. This will allow you to take your measurements from the exact same place on the blade.
4. Using an adjustable square or a dial indicator, measure the distance (A) between the miter slot and the front of the blade, as shown in **Figure 123**.
5. Rotate the blade 180° and slide the table with the measuring device to position B.

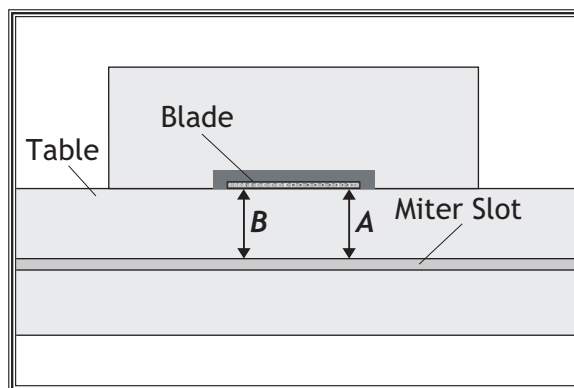


Figure 123. Measuring gap between the table and the blade.

6. Measure the difference between the two positions (use the feeler gauge if using the adjustable square). Make note of the difference between the two measurements.
 - If the gap is the same on both sides or the difference is 0.004" or less, no adjustments to the table parallelism need to be made.
 - If the difference is greater than 0.004", then the sliding table parallelism must be adjusted. Proceed to **Step 7**.
7. Loosen the sliding table mounting nuts (see **Figure 124**) at both mounting locations.
8. At the side of the table that needs to move, loosen the hex nut on the parallel adjustment screw.
9. Slowly rotate the parallel adjustment screw (**Figure 124**) as necessary to move the table. If you move the adjustment screw away from the table, then push the table against the screw before proceeding.
10. Tighten the hex nut on the parallel adjustment screw to secure it in place, and tighten the table mounting nuts.
11. Repeat **Steps 4-6** to ensure the table didn't move.

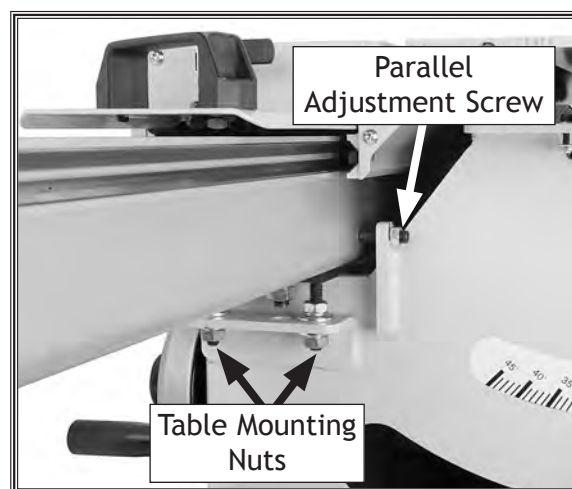


Figure 124. Table parallelism adjustment controls.

NOTICE

If the sliding table will not move far enough to become parallel, the blade trunnions need to be shifted. Call Tech Support.

Sliding Table Adjustment

The sliding table features an adjustment bar with bolts that control how easily the sliding table moves across the base (see **Figure 125**). These adjustment bolts are factory set. They can only be accessed by removing the end covers from both ends of the sliding table base and sliding the plastic plate out of the way.

If the adjustment bolts do require adjustments, turning them counterclockwise increases pressure against the steel rails. This reduces table movement slop, which increases accuracy, but makes it harder to slide the table.

Turning the adjustment bolts clockwise decreases the pressure against the steel rails. This increases table movement slop, which reduces accuracy, but makes it easier to slide the table.

Adjusting this part of the sliding table correctly is a matter of trial-and-error by making adjustments, moving the sliding table, then making additional adjustments. Ultimately, the table must move easily without any slop.

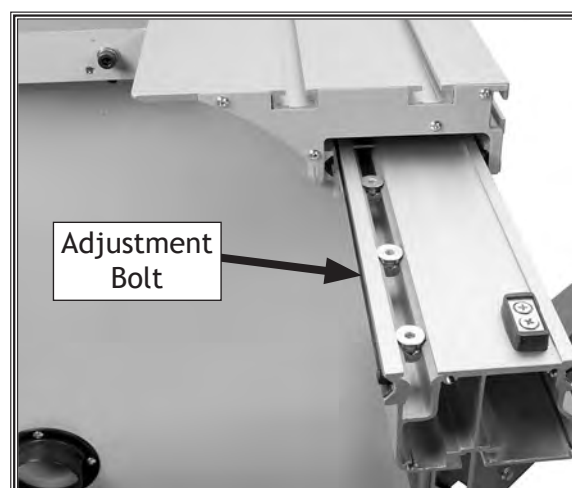


Figure 125. Adjustment bolt access location.

Calibrating Crosscut Fence 90° Stops

Squaring the crosscut fence to the blade ensures that cuts made with the crosscut fence will be square. This procedure can be done by using a piece of scrap plywood as a test piece and making five test cuts, then adjusting the fence as necessary.

To square the crosscut fence with the blade, do these steps:

1. Make sure the blade is parallel with the sliding table and that the crosscut fence is resting against the 90° stop bolt (see **Figure 127** for locations).
2. Prepare the scrap test piece by cutting it to 32" x 32", then number all four sides of the test piece.
3. Use the crosscut fence to cut $\frac{1}{2}$ " off of each side of the test piece, then cut side 1 again (make five cuts total).
4. Measure the test piece diagonally from corner-to-corner as shown in **Figure 126**.
 - If both measurements are not within $\frac{1}{16}$ ", then the crosscut fence needs to be adjusted. Proceed to **Steps 5-8**.
 - If both measurements are within $\frac{1}{16}$ " then no adjustments need to be made. You are finished with this procedure.
5. Loosen the knob on the crosscut fence to allow it to pivot (make sure 90° stop bolt remains against the fence during adjustments).
6. Loosen the hex nut on the 90° stop bolt shown in **Figure 127**, and rotate the 90° stop bolt to square the crosscut fence.
7. Tighten the hex nut on the 90° stop bolt, then tighten the crosscut fence knob, making sure the block is touching the 90° stop bolt.
8. Repeat **Steps 3-4**.

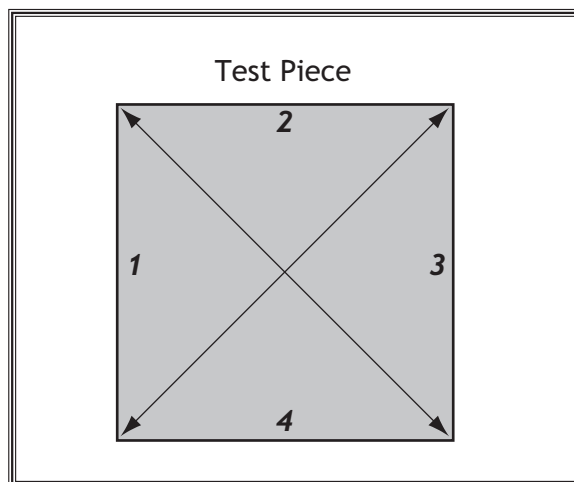


Figure 126. Fence adjustment test piece.

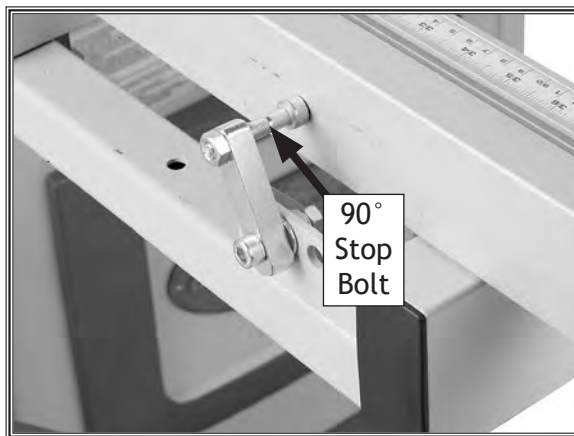


Figure 127. Crosscut fence adjustment cam.

Splitter/Riving Knife Mounting Block

The splitter/riving knife must be aligned with the blade when installed. If the splitter/riving knife is not aligned with the blade, then the workpiece will be forced sideways during the cut, which will increase the risk of kickback.

The splitter/riving knife mounts to a block that can be repositioned to correctly align the splitter/riving knife to the blade. The mounting block adjusts by turning the set screws in each corner of the block.

Figure 128 shows the set screws associated with controlling the mounting block position. Have patience when adjusting the mounting block, because it requires trial-and-error to perform with accuracy.

The mounting block should not be adjusted unless you have been unable to mount the splitter/riving knife as instructed by these procedures.

Tools Needed	Qty
Straightedge	1
Wrench 17mm	1
Hex Wrench 4mm	1

To adjust the splitter/riving knife mount block, do these steps:

1. DISCONNECT SAW FROM POWER!
2. Raise the blade all the way up, move the sliding table to the side, and open the lower blade cover to gain access to the splitter/riving knife mounting block.
3. Loosen the lock nut that secures the splitter/riving knife to the mounting block, and remove the splitter/riving knife.
4. Adjust each pair of set screws as required to move the mounting block, so the splitter/riving knife can be aligned with the blade. Make sure to move both set screws in even increments.
5. Re-install the riving knife and check the alignment with the blade. Repeat **Step 4** as necessary until the riving knife is properly aligned to the blade.

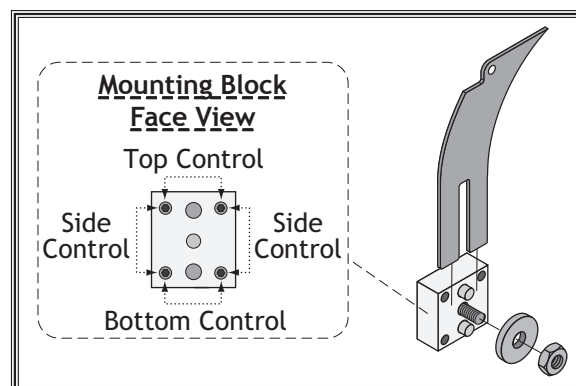


Figure 128. Splitter/riving knife mounting block adjustment controls.

Note: If you discover that the splitter/riving knife is bent and cannot be properly aligned with the blade, it is possible to bend it into alignment, but make sure that the final result is precisely aligned so the risk of kickback is not increased. If the splitter/riving knife is bent, and you cannot easily bend it back into alignment, we recommend replacing it with a new one.

6. Re-install the splitter/riving knife as described on **Page 36**, close the blade cover, and move the sliding table back to the center position.

Electrical Safety Instructions

These pages are current at the time of printing. However, in the spirit of improvement, we may make changes to the electrical systems of future machines. Study this diagram carefully. If you notice differences between your machine and these wiring diagrams, call Woodstock International Technical Support at (360) 734-3482.

WARNING

- SHOCK HAZARD.** Working on wiring that is connected to a power source is extremely dangerous. Touching electrified parts will result in personal injury including but not limited to severe burns, electrocution, or death. Disconnect the power from the machine before servicing electrical components!
- QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN.** Due to the inherent hazards of electricity, only a qualified electrician should perform wiring tasks on this machine. If you are not a qualified electrician, get help from one before attempting any kind of wiring job.
- WIRE CONNECTIONS.** All connections must be tight to prevent wires from loosening during machine operation. Double-check all wires disconnected or connected during any wiring task to ensure tight connections.
- WIRE/COMPONENT DAMAGE.** Damaged wires or components increase the risk of serious personal injury, fire, or machine damage. If you notice that any wires or components are damaged while performing a wiring task, replace those wires or components before completing the task.
- MODIFICATIONS.** Using aftermarket parts or modifying the wiring beyond what is shown in the diagram may lead to unpredictable results, including serious injury or fire.
- MOTOR WIRING.** The motor wiring shown in these diagrams is current at the time of printing, but it may not match your machine. Always use the wiring diagram inside the motor junction box.
- CAPACITORS/INVERTERS.** Some capacitors and power inverters store an electrical charge for up to 10 minutes after being disconnected from the power source. To reduce the risk of being shocked, wait at least this long before working on capacitors.
- CIRCUIT REQUIREMENTS.** You **MUST** follow the requirements at the beginning of this manual when connecting your machine to a power source.
- EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES.** If you are experiencing difficulties understanding the information included in this section, contact our Technical Support at (360) 734-3482.

NOTICE

The photos and diagrams included in this section are best viewed in color. You can view these pages in color at www.shopfox.biz.

WIRING DIAGRAM COLOR KEY

BLACK 	BLUE 	YELLOW 	LIGHT BLUE 
WHITE 	BROWN 	YELLOW GREEN 	BLUE WHITE 
GREEN 	GRAY 	PURPLE 	TUR-QUOISE 
RED 	ORANGE 	PINK 	

Electrical Pictures



Figure 129. Magnetic switch.

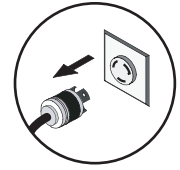


Figure 130. Power connection box.



Troubleshooting

This section covers the most common problems and corrections with this type of machine. **WARNING! DO NOT** make any adjustments until power is disconnected and moving parts have come to a complete stop!



Motor & Electrical

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Machine does not start or a breaker trips.	- Emergency stop push-button is engaged/faulty. - Power supply switched OFF or is at fault. - Blade guard limit switch engaged/at fault. - Motor connection wired incorrectly. - Thermal overload relay has tripped. - Wall fuse/circuit breaker is blown/tripped. - Contactors not getting energized/has burnt contacts. - Wiring is open/has high resistance. - Motor ON button or ON/OFF switch is at fault. - Motor is at fault.	- Rotate clockwise slightly until it pops out/replace it. - Ensure power supply is switch on; ensure power supply has the correct voltage. - Move blade guard to the working position; replace faulty limit switch. - Correct motor wiring connections. - Turn cut-out dial to increase working amps and push the reset pin. Replace if tripped multiple times (weak relay). - Ensure circuit size is suitable for this machine; replace weak breaker. - Test for power on all legs and contactor operation. Replace unit if faulty. - Check for broken wires or disconnected/corroded connections, and repair/replace as necessary. - Replace faulty ON button or ON/OFF switch. - Test/repair/replace.
Machine stalls or is under-powered.	- Feed rate/cutting speed too fast for task. - Workpiece material is not suitable for this machine. - Belt(s) slipping. - Motor connection is wired incorrectly. - Motor bearings are at fault. - Start delay module is at fault. - Motor is at fault.	- Decrease feed rate/cutting speed. - Only cut wood products; make sure moisture content is below 20% and there are no foreign materials in the workpiece. - Replace bad belt(s), align pulleys, and re-tension. - Correct motor wiring connections. - Test by rotating shaft; rotational grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement. - Adjust to correct delay; replace module. - Test/repair/replace.

Motor & Electrical Ctd.

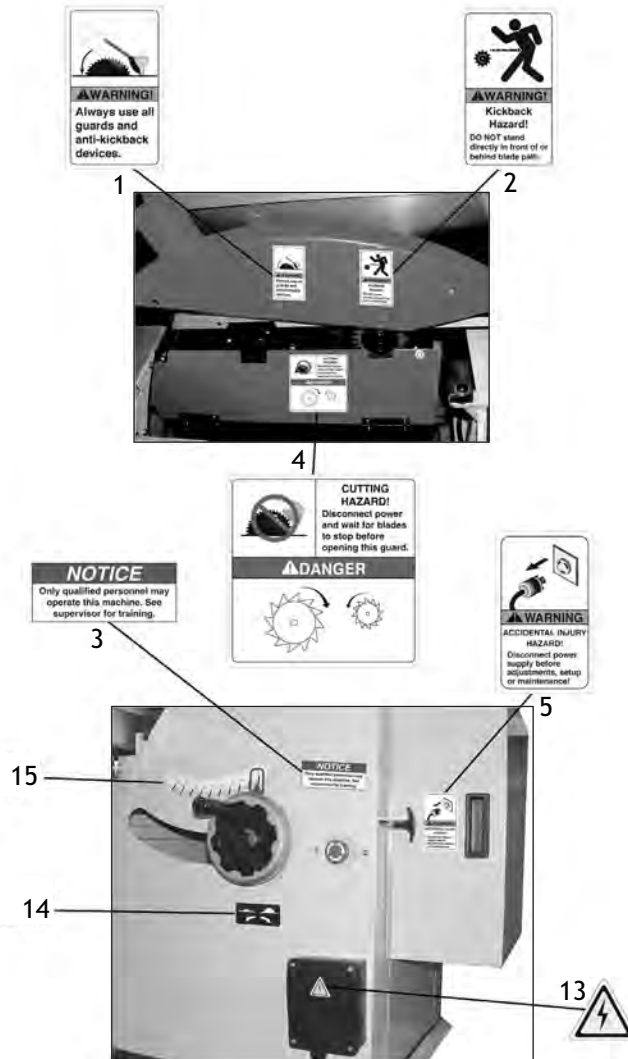
PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Machine has vibration or noisy operation.	1. Motor or component is loose. 2. Blade is at fault. 3. Belt(s) worn or loose. 4. Pulley is loose. 5. Motor mount loose/broken. 6. Machine is incorrectly mounted or sits unevenly. 7. Arbor pulley is loose. 8. Motor fan is rubbing on fan cover. 9. Arbor bearings are at fault. 10. Motor bearings are at fault.	1. Inspect/replace stripped or damaged bolts/nuts, and re-tighten with thread locking fluid. 2. Replace warped, bent, or twisted blade; resharpen dull blade. 3. Inspect/replace belts (refer to Page 68). 4. Realign/replace shaft, pulley, setscrew, and key as required. 5. Tighten/replace. 6. Tighten/replace anchor studs in floor; relocate/shim machine. 7. Retighten/replace arbor pulley with shaft and thread locking liquid. 8. Replace dented fan cover; replace loose/damaged fan. 9. Replace arbor housing bearings; replace arbor. 10. Test by rotating shaft; rotational grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement.

Operation

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Workpiece has burned edges, binds, or kicks back.	1. Sliding table is not parallel to blade. 2. Splitter/riving knife is not aligned with the blade. 3. Blade is warped.	1. Make sliding table parallel to the blade (Page 70). 2. Shim the splitter/riving knife to align it with the main blade. 3. Replace the blade.
Workpiece has chip out on the bottom edge.	1. Scoring blade height is incorrect. 2. Scoring blade is not aligned with the main blade. 3. Scoring blade kerf does not match the main blade.	1. Adjust the height of the scoring blade. 2. Align the scoring blade (Page 42). 3. Adjust the scoring blade kerf (Page 42).
Sliding table saw does not cut square.	1. Sliding table is not parallel to blade. 2. Rip fence is not parallel to blade. 3. Crosscut fence is not perpendicular to the blade.	1. Adjust the sliding table (Page 70). 2. Adjust the rip fence parallel to blade. 3. Adjust the crosscut fence perpendicular to the blade (Page 72).
Fence hits table top when sliding across table.	1. Front rail is too low. 2. Rip fence roller is too low.	1. Raise the front rail. 2. Adjust the rip fence roller.
Blade does not reach 90°, or blade does not reach 45°.	2. Blade stop bolts are out of adjustment.	2. Adjust the stop bolts (Page 69).
The rip fence scale is not accurate.	1. The rip fence scale is out of calibration or was not set up correctly.	1. Adjust the rip fence scale.
Handwheels for blade adjustments will not turn or are difficult to turn.	1. Shipping braces still attached. 2. Lock knob is tight. 3. Gears caked with dust.	1. Remove shipping braces. 2. Release the lock knob. 3. Clean out dust and grease the gears.

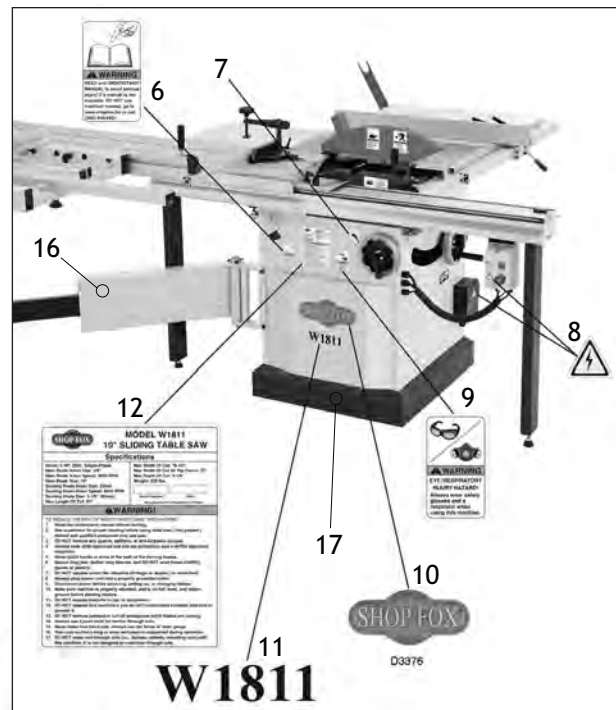
PARTS

Labels & Cosmetics



WARNING

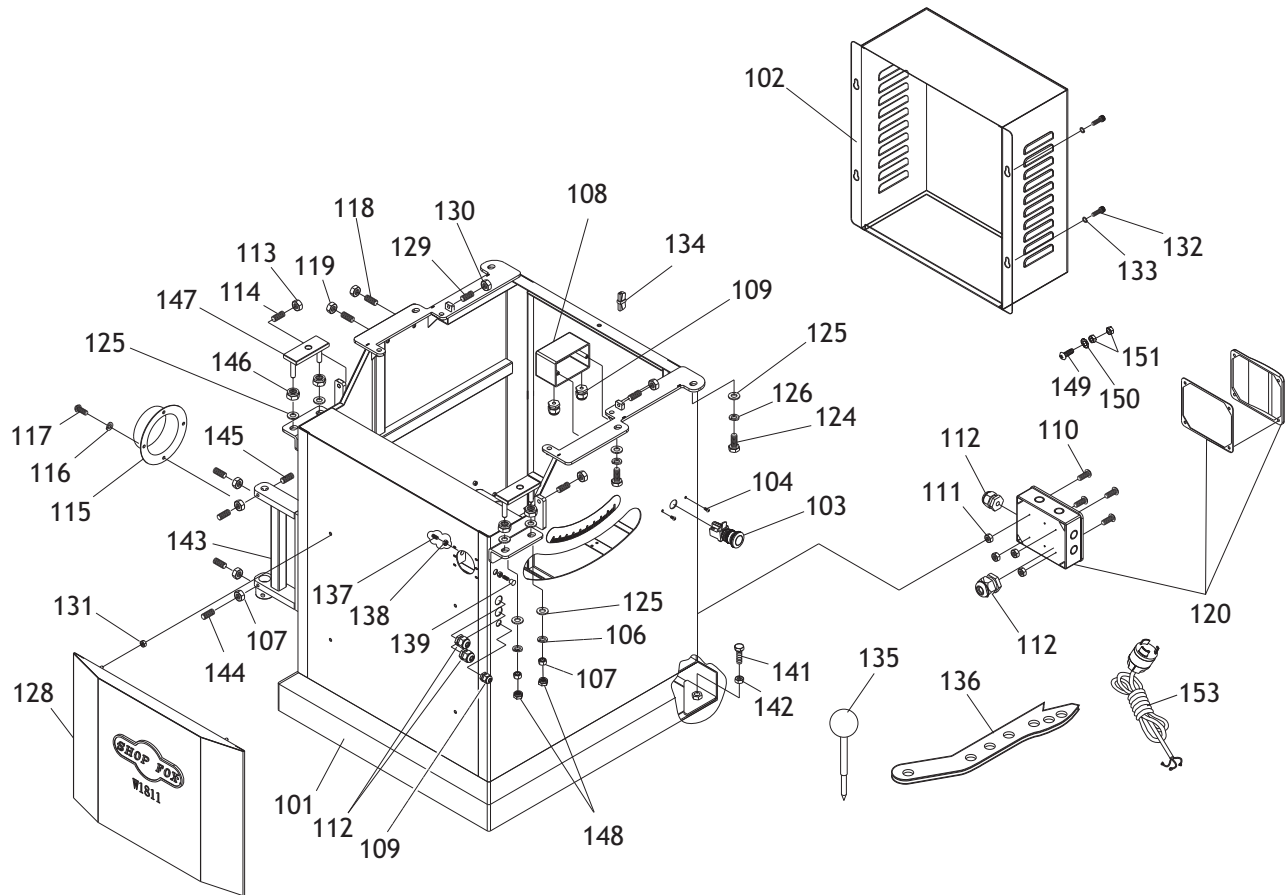
Safety labels warn about machine hazards and how to prevent machine damage or injury. The owner of this machine **MUST** maintain the original location and readability of all labels on this machine. If any label is removed or becomes unreadable, **REPLACE** that label before allowing the machine to enter service again. Contact Woodstock International, Inc. at (360) 734-3482 or www.shopfoxtools.com to order new labels.



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1	X18110001	TABLE SAW BLADE GUARD LABEL
2	X18110002	KICKBACK HAZARD LABEL
3	X18110003	QUALIFIED PERSONNEL LABEL
4	X18110004	BLADE GUARD DANGER LABEL
5	X18110005	DISCONNECT POWER LABEL
6	X18110006	READ MANUAL LABEL
7	X18110007	BLADE TILT LABEL
8	X18110008	ELECTRICITY LABEL
9	X18110009	GLASSES/RESPIRATOR LABEL

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
10	X18110010	SHOP FOX NAMEPLATE
11	X18110011	MODEL # LABEL (W1811)
12	X18110012	MACHINE ID LABEL (W1811)
13	X18110013	ELECTRICITY LABEL
14	X18110014	BLADE ELEVATION LABEL
15	X18110015	BLADE TILT SCALE
16	X18110016	WHITE TOUCH-UP PAINT
17	X18110017	BLACK TOUCH-UP PAINT

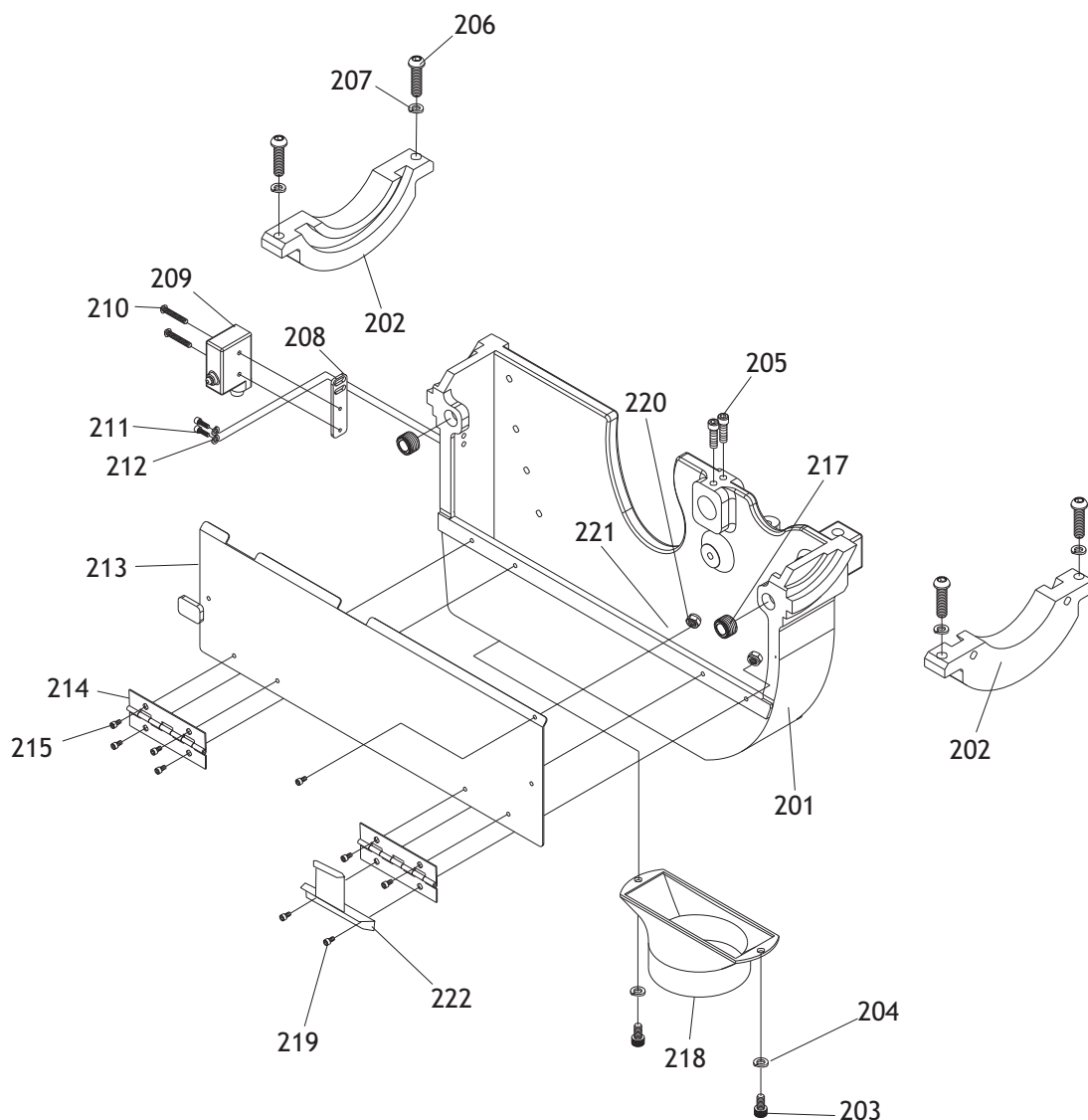
Cabinet



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
101	X18110101	CABINET
102	X18110102	COVER PLATE
103	X18110103	EMERGENCY STOP BUTTON
104	X18110104	TAP SCREW M5 X 16
106	X18110106	LOCK WASHER 10MM
107	X18110107	HEX NUT M10-1.5
108	X18110108	SWITCH BOX
109	X18110109	STRAIN RELIEF PG-9
110	X18110110	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 12
111	X18110111	HEX NUT M6-1
112	X18110112	STRAIN RELIEF PG13.5
113	X18110113	HEX NUT M10-1.5
114	X18110114	SET SCREW M10-1.5 X 35
115	X18110115	DUST PORT 4"
116	X18110116	LOCK WASHER 6MM
117	X18110117	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 16
118	X18110118	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 35
119	X18110119	HEX NUT M8-1.25
120	X18110120	POWER CONNECTION BOX
123	X18110123	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 35
124	X18110124	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 30
125	X18110125	FENDER WASHER 10MM
126	X18110126	LOCK WASHER 10MM
128	X18110128	FRONT PANEL

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
129	X18110129	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 35
130	X18110130	HEX NUT M8-1.25
131	X18110131	HEX NUT M6-1
132	X18110132	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
133	X18110133	FLAT WASHER 8MM
134	X18110134	WIRE CONNECTOR
135	X18110135	ARBOR LOCK TOOL
136	X18110136	PUSH STICK
137	X18110137	SET SCREW M12-1.75 X 35
138	X18110138	HEX NUT M8-1.25
139	X18110139	PLUG 10MM
141	X18110141	HEX BOLT M12-1.75 X 40
142	X18110142	HEX NUT M12-1.75
143	X18110143	HINGE BRACKET
144	X18110144	SET SCREW M10-1.5 X 25
145	X18110145	SET SCREW M6-1 X 10
146	X18110146	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
147	X18110147	S. TABLE MOUNTING PLATE
148	X18110148	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
149	X18110149	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 25
150	X18110150	EXT TOOTH WASHER 5MM
151	X18110151	HEX NUT M5-.8
153	X18110153	POWER CORD 12AWG 3W L6-30

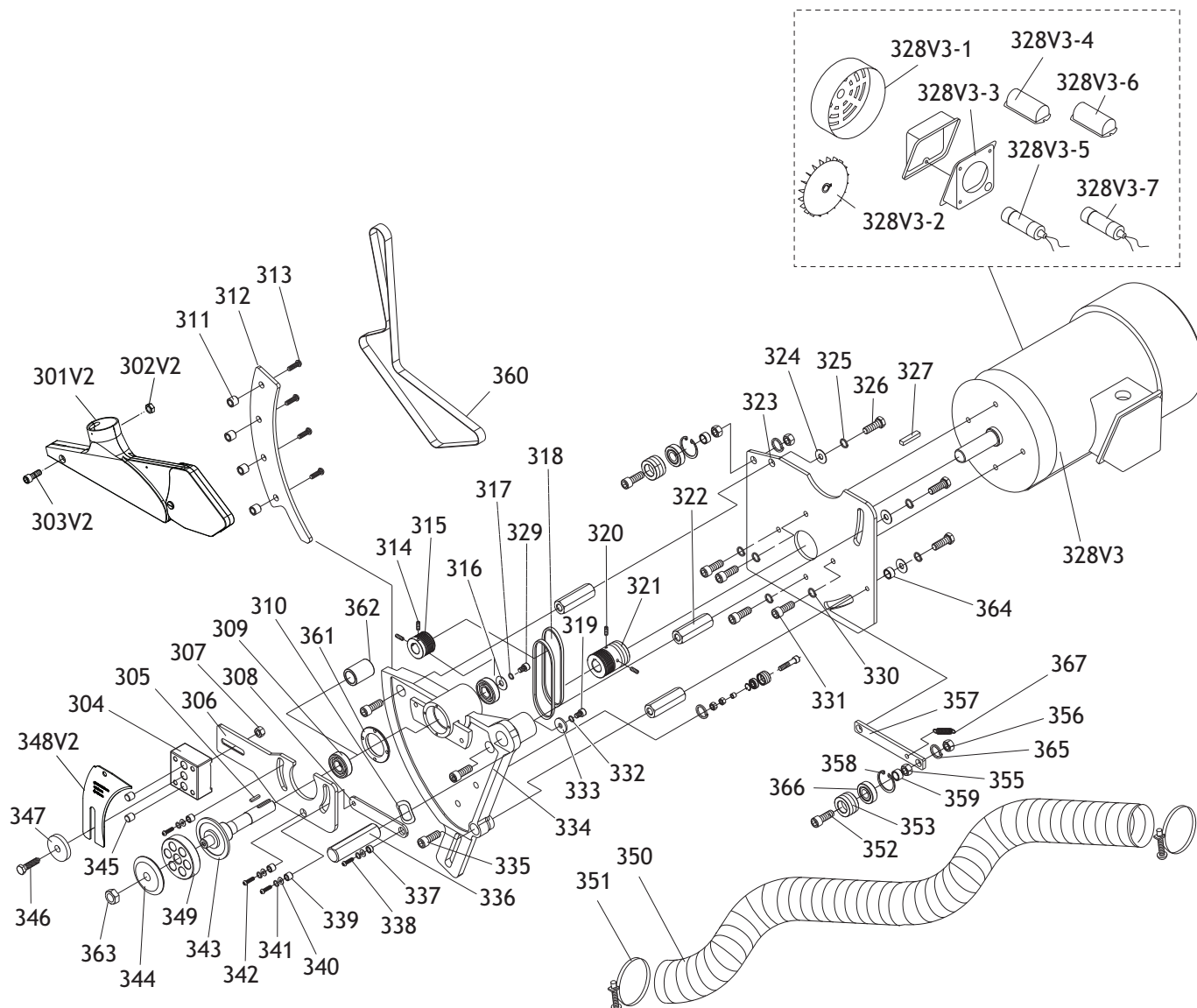
Trunnion



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
201	X18110201	CHANNEL BASE BLADE SHROUD
202	X18110202	TRUNNION BRACKET
203	X18110203	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 10
204	X18110204	LOCK WASHER 6MM
205	X18110205	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 16
206	X18110206	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M8-1.25 X 35
207	X18110207	LOCK WASHER 8MM
208	X18110208	STOP BRACKET
209	X18110209	LIMIT SWITCH AZZ7100
210	X18110210	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 25
211	X18110211	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 10

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
212	X18110212	LOCK WASHER 5MM
213	X18110213	BLADE GUARD PLATE
214	X18110214	HINGE
215	X18110215	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 10
217	X18110217	MAGNET ASSEMBLY
218	X18110218	BLADE SHROUD DUST PORT
219	X18110219	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 25
220	X18110220	LOCK NUT M5-.8
221	X18110221	LOCK WASHER 5MM
222	X18110222	KEEPER PLATE

Main Motor

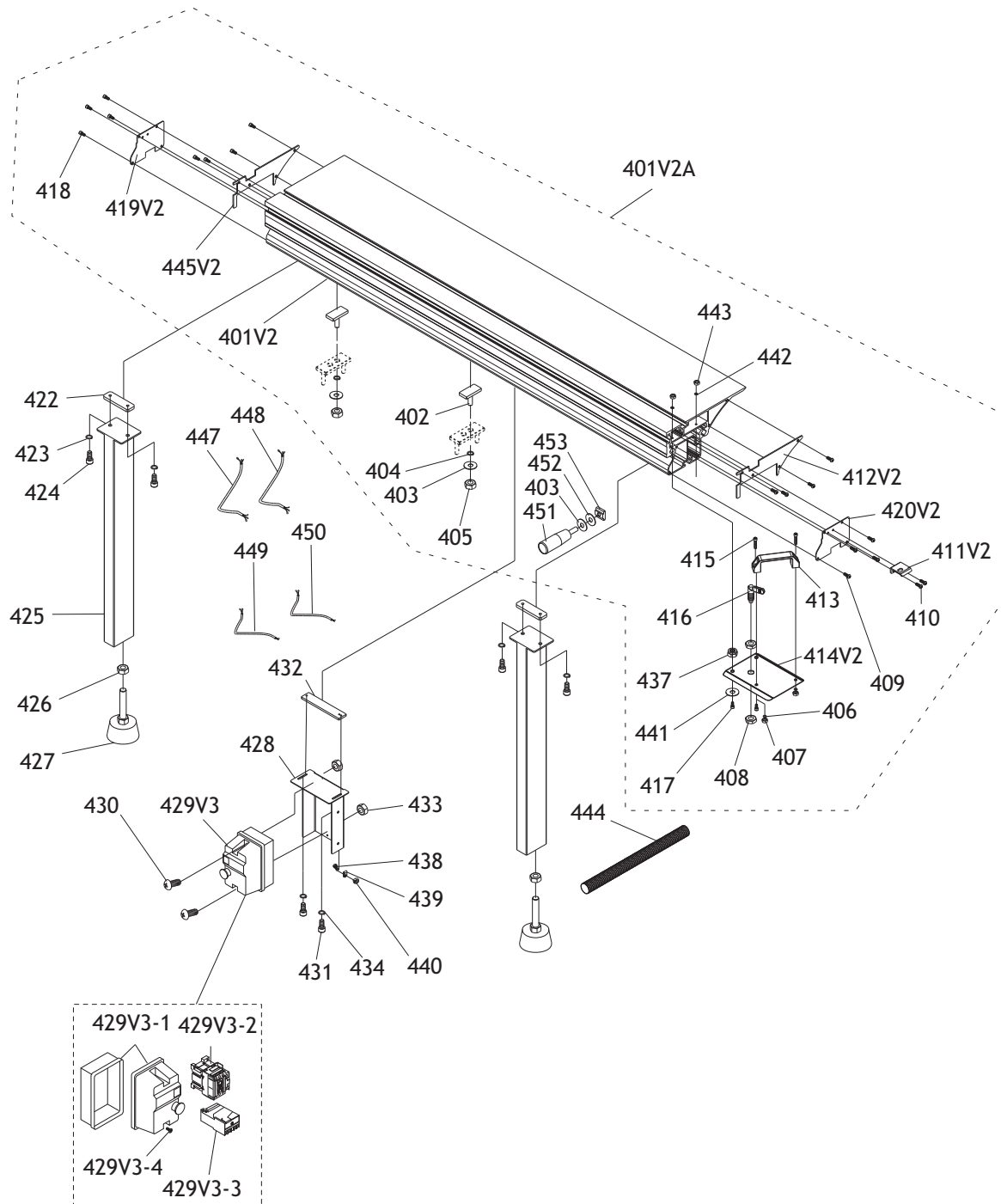


Main Motor

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
301V2	X18110301V2	BLADE GUARD V2.05.12
302V2	X18110302V2	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
303V2	X18110303V2	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 25
304	X18110304	RIVING KNIFE MOUNTING BLOCK
305	X18110305	KEY 5 X 5 X 20
306	X18110306	LOCATING BLOCK
307	X18110307	HEX NUT M12-1.75
308	X18110308	LINK PLATE
309	X18110309	BALL BEARING 6004-2RS
310	X18110310	WAVY WASHER 26 X 34MM
311	X18110311	COLLAR
312	X18110312	GIB PLATE
313	X18110313	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M10-1.5 X 35
314	X18110314	SET SCREW M6-1 X 8
315	X18110315	ARBOR PULLEY TYPE M
316	X18110316	FLAT WASHER 8MM
317	X18110317	LOCK WASHER 8MM
318	X18110318	V-BELT M20 3L200
319	X18110319	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
320	X18110320	SET SCREW M6-1 X 6
321	X18110321	MOTOR PULLEY TYPE M
322	X18110322	SHAFT
323	X18110323	MAIN MOTOR MOUNTING PLATE
324	X18110324	FLAT WASHER 12MM
325	X18110325	LOCK WASHER 12MM
326	X18110326	HEX BOLT M12-1.75 X 25
327	X18110327	KEY 7 X 7 X 30
328V3	X18110328V3	MOTOR 5HP 230V 1-PH V3.10.10
328V3-1	X18110328V3-1	MOTOR FAN COVER
328V3-2	X18110328V3-2	MOTOR FAN
328V3-3	X18110328V3-3	JUNCTION BOX
328V3-4	X18110328V3-4	CAPACITOR COVER
328V3-5	X18110328V3-5	S CAPACITOR 400M 250V 1-3/4 X 3-1/2
328V3-6	X18110328V3-6	CAPACITOR COVER
328V3-7	X18110328V3-7	R CAPACITOR 30M 500V 1-1/2 X 3-3/8
329	X18110329	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
330	X18110330	LOCK WASHER 8MM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
331	X18110331	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
332	X18110332	LOCK WASHER 8MM
333	X18110333	FENDER WASHER 8MM
334	X18110334	ROTATE PLATE
335	X18110335	CAP SCREW M12-1.75 X 30
336	X18110336	SHAFT
337	X18110337	BUSHING
338	X18110338	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M8-1.25 X 20
339	X18110339	BUSHING
340	X18110340	FENDER WASHER 8MM
341	X18110341	LOCK WASHER 8MM
342	X18110342	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M8-1.25 X 16
343	X18110343	MAIN ARBOR CSA
344	X18110344	ARBOR FLANGE CSA
345	X18110345	LOCATING PIN
346	X18110346	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 50
347	X18110347	RIVING KNIFE WASHER 10MM
348V2	X18110348V2	RIVING KNIFE V2.05.12
349	X18110349	MAIN ARBOR WASHER
350	X18110350	HOSE 3" X 60CM
351	X18110351	HOSE CLAMP 3-1/4"
352	X18110352	CAP SCREW M12-1.75 X 55
353	X18110353	IDLER PULLEY
355	X18110355	HEX NUT M12-1.75
356	X18110356	HEX NUT M12-1.75
357	X18110357	ROTATE PLATE
358	X18110358	INT RETAINING RING 28MM
359	X18110359	BUSHING
360	X18110360	BELT 15 X 1140
361	X18110361	PLATE
362	X18110362	BUSHING
363	X18110363	HEX NUT 5/8-18
364	X18110364	BUSHING
365	X18110365	LOCK WASHER 12MM
366	X18110366	BALL BEARING 6001ZZ
367	X18110367	EXTENSION SPRING

Sliding Table

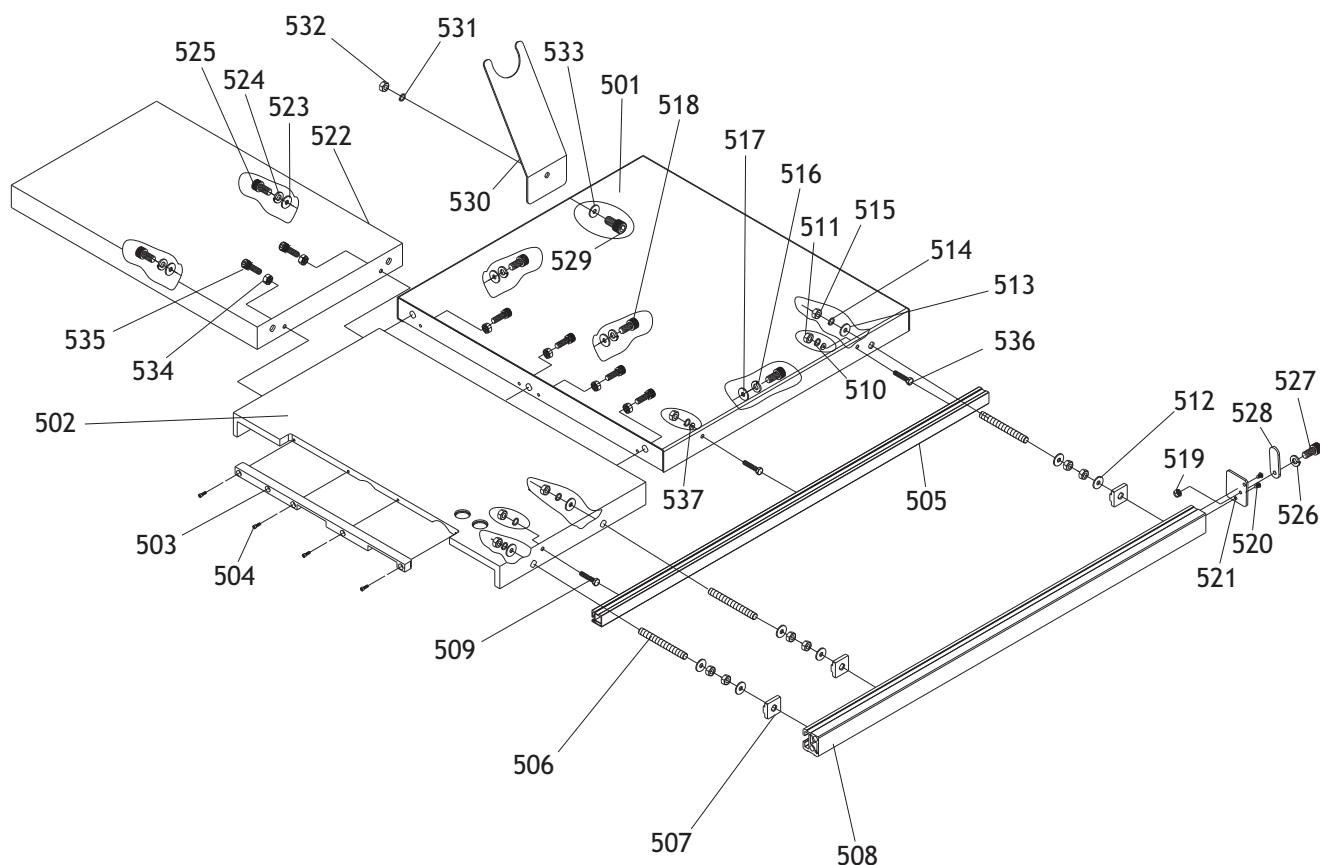


Sliding Table Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
401V2A	X18110401V2A	SLIDING TABLE ASSEMBLY V2.06.14
401V2	X18110401V2	SLIDING TABLE 688 X 316MM V2.06.14
402	X18110402	S. TABLE T-STUD M12-1.75 X 35
403	X18110403	FLAT WASHER 12MM
404	X18110404	LOCK WASHER 12MM
405	X18110405	HEX NUT M12-1.75
406	X18110406	LOCK WASHER 6MM
407	X18110407	HEX NUT M6-1
408	X18110408	HEX NUT M16-2
409	X18110409	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 10
410	X18110410	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 10
411V2	X18110411V2	LOCK RECEIVER PLATE V2.06.14
412V2	X18110412V2	S. TABLE END PLATE (UPPER) V2.06.14
413	X18110413	HANDLE
414V2	X18110414V2	S. TABLE HANDLE PLATE V2.06.14
415	X18110415	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16
416	X18110416	PIN LOCK
417	X18110417	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 16
418	X18110418	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 10
419V2	X18110419V2	S. TABLE END PLATE (LL) V2.06.14
420V2	X18110420V2	S. TABLE END PLATE (LR) V2.06.14
422	X18110422	SUPPORT LEG T-SLOT PLATE
423	X18110423	LOCK WASHER 8MM
424	X18110424	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
425	X18110425	S. TABLE SUPPORT LEG
426	X18110426	HEX NUT M12-1.75
427	X18110427	FOOT

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
428	X18110428	SWITCH MOUNTING BRACKET
429V3	X18110429V3	MAG SWITCH NHD M51-18D V3.10.10
429V3-1	X18110429V3-1	MAG SWITCH BOX NHD IP54
429V3-2	X18110429V3-2	CONTACTOR NHD C-18D 230V
429V3-3	X18110429V3-3	OL RELAY NHD NTH-21 17-21A
429V3-4	X18110429V3-4	SWITCH COVER SCREW
430	X18110430	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 16
431	X18110431	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 12
432	X18110432	SWITCH T-SLOT PLATE
433	X18110433	HEX NUT M5-.8
434	X18110434	FLAT WASHER 5MM
437	X18110437	FLANGE NUT M6-1
438	X18110438	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 12
439	X18110439	FLAT WASHER 5MM
440	X18110440	HEX NUT M5-.8
441	X18110441	FLAT WASHER 6MM
442	X18110442	LOCK WASHER 6MM
443	X18110443	HEX NUT M6-1
444	X18110444	FLEXIBLE CONDUIT
445V2	X18110445V2	S. TABLE END PLATE (UPPER) V2.06.14
447	X18110447	MOTOR CORD 3C 12AWG
448	X18110448	PWR BOX CORD 3C 12AWG
449	X18110449	LIMIT SWITCH CORD 2C 18AWG
450	X18110450	E-STOP CORD 2C 18AWG
451	X18110451	PUSH HANDLE M12-1.75 X 14
452	X18110452	PLASTIC WASHER 12MM
453	X18110453	PUSH HANDLE T-NUT M12-1.75

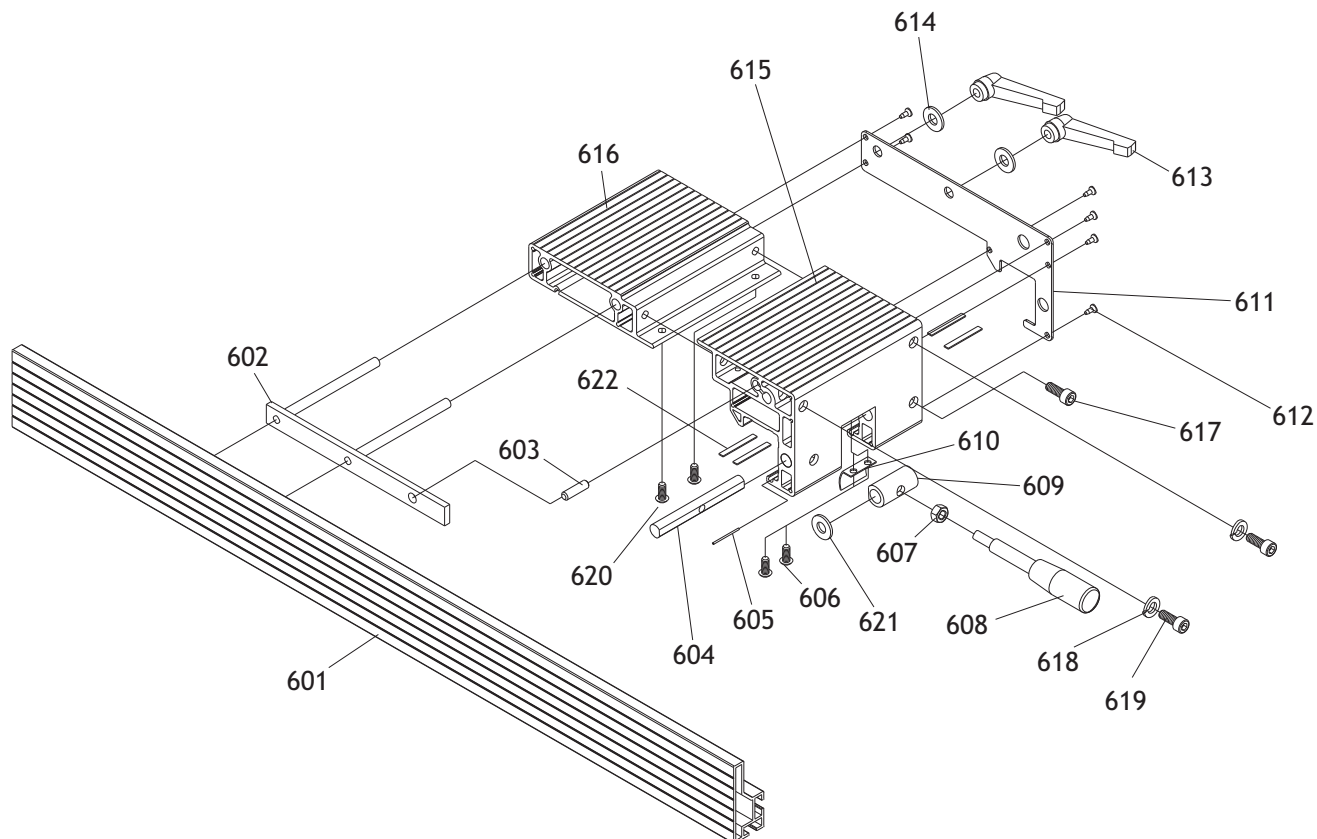
Tables



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
501	X18110501	LARGE EXTENSION TABLE
502	X18110502	CAST IRON TABLE
503	X18110503	TABLE INSERT
504	X18110504	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 20
505	X18110505	RIP FENCE SCALE
506	X18110506	STUD-FT M12-1.75 X 90
507	X18110507	T-NUT M12-1.75
508	X18110508	RIP FENCE RAIL
509	X18110509	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 25
510	X18110510	LOCK WASHER 6MM
511	X18110511	HEX NUT M6-1
512	X18110512	FLAT WASHER 12MM
513	X18110513	FLAT WASHER 12MM
514	X18110514	LOCK WASHER 12MM
515	X18110515	HEX NUT M12-1.75
516	X18110516	LOCK WASHER 10MM
517	X18110517	FLAT WASHER 10MM
518	X18110518	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 25
519	X18110519	LOCK NUT M5-.8

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
520	X18110520	TAP SCREW M4 X 10
521	X18110521	RAIL END PLATE
522	X18110522	SMALL EXTENSION TABLE
523	X18110523	FLAT WASHER 10MM
524	X18110524	LOCK WASHER 10MM
525	X18110525	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 25
526	X18110526	LOCK WASHER 5MM
527	X18110527	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M5-.8 X 12
528	X18110528	STOP TAB
529	X18110529	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 25
530	X18110530	HOSE SUPPORT
531	X18110531	LOCK WASHER 10MM
532	X18110532	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
533	X18110533	FLAT WASHER 10MM
534	X18110534	HEX NUT M8-1.25
535	X18110535	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
536	X18110536	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 16
537	X18110537	FLAT WASHER 6MM

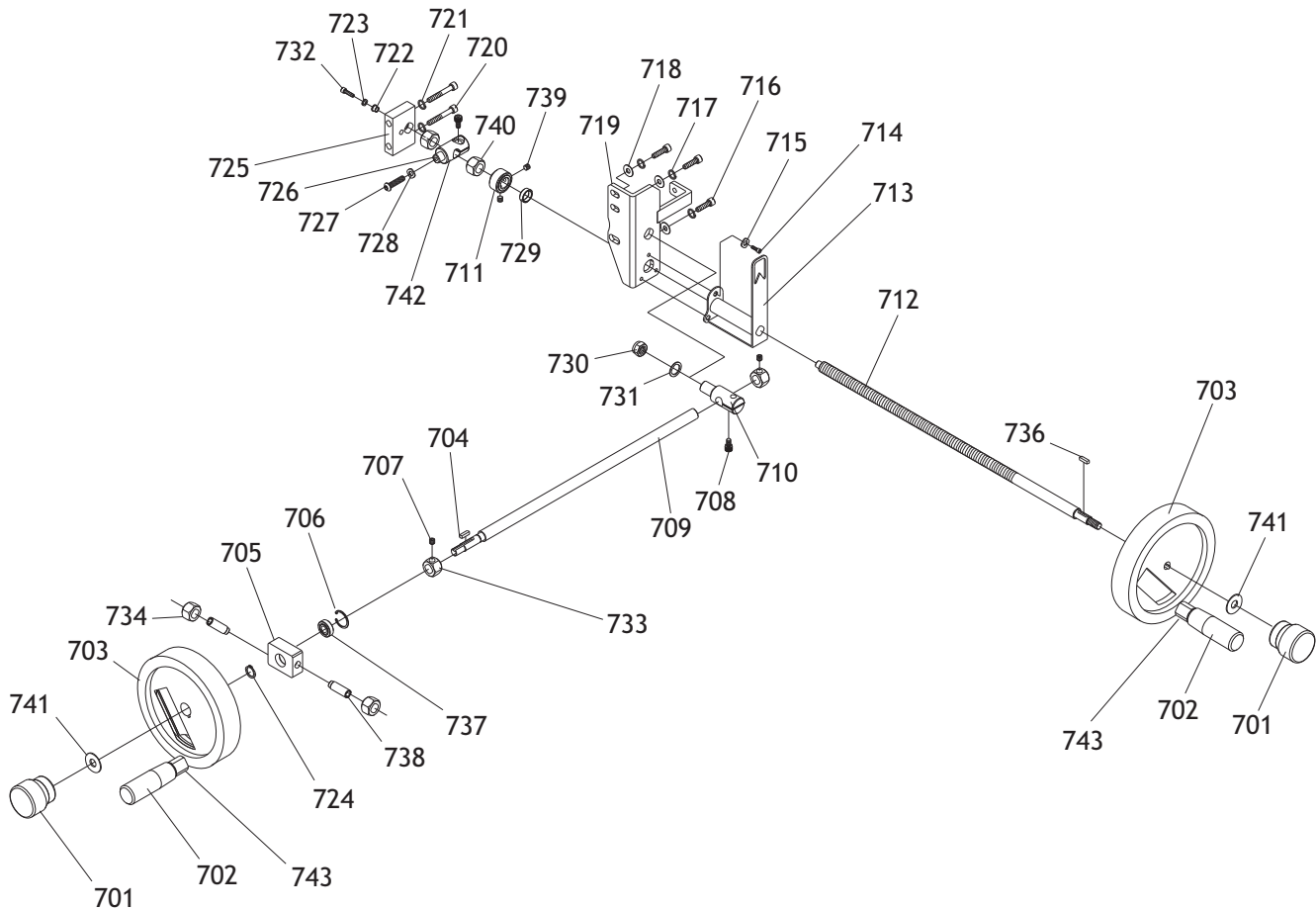
Rip Fence



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
601	X18110601	RIP FENCE
602	X18110602	CLAMP PLATE
603	X18110603	STEEL PIN 6MM
604	X18110604	ROD
605	X18110605	HDPE STRIP
606	X18110606	FLANGE SCREW M5-.8 X 10
607	X18110607	HEX NUT M8-1.25
608	X18110608	FENCE LOCK HANDLE
609	X18110609	SLEEVE
610	X18110610	SPRING PRESSURE PLATE
611	X18110611	COVER PLATE

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
612	X18110612	TAP SCREW M4 X 8
613	X18110613	LOCK PLATE HANDLE M8-1.25
614	X18110614	FLAT WASHER 8MM
615	X18110615	RIP FENCE FRONT BASE
616	X18110616	RIP FENCE REAR BASE
617	X18110617	PLASTIC SCREW M5-.8 X 16
618	X18110618	LOCK WASHER 8MM
619	X18110619	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
620	X18110620	FLAT HD SCR M6-1 X 12
621	X18110621	WAVY WASHER 12MM
622	X18110622	HDPE STRIP 50 X 5MM

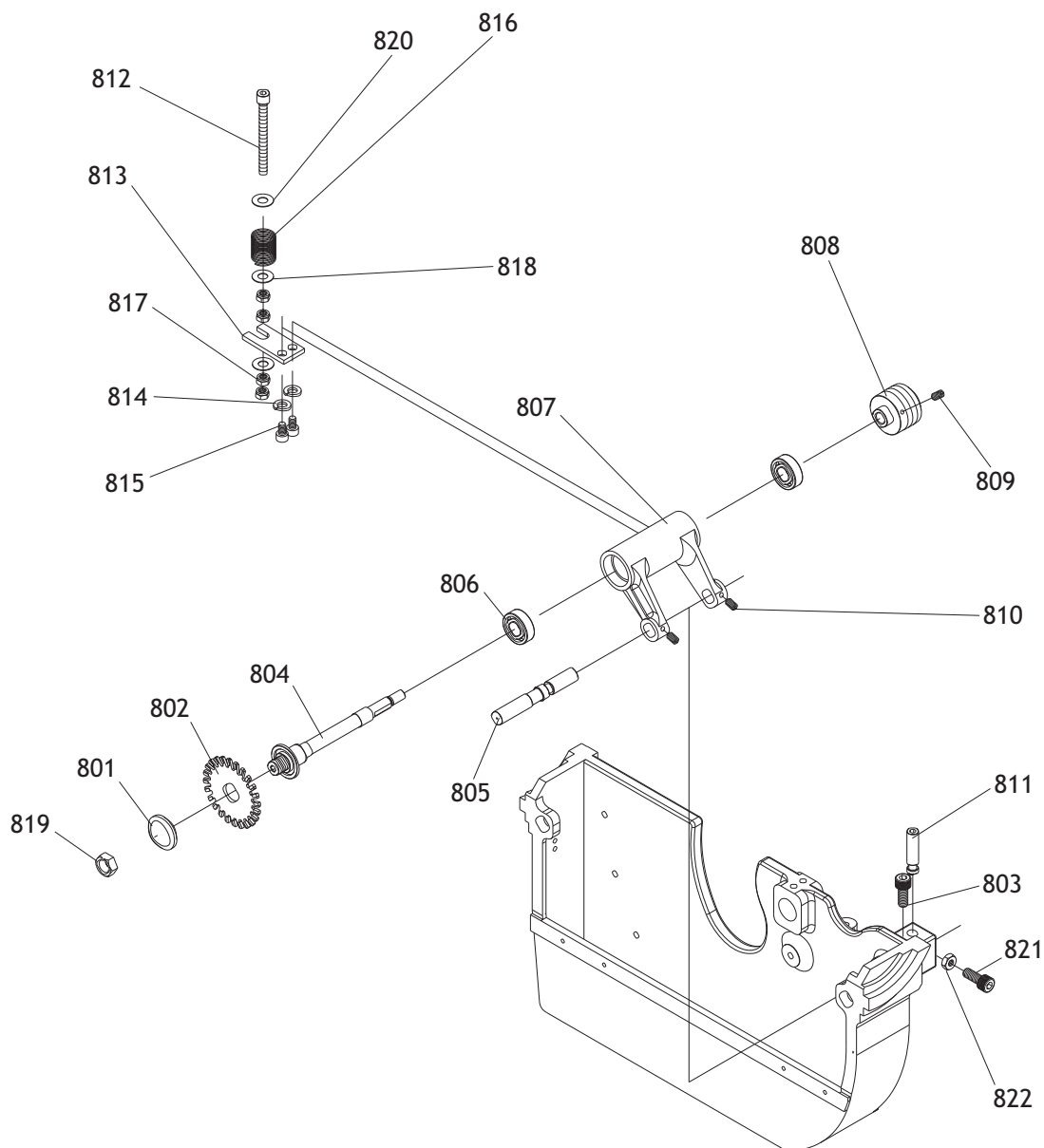
Handwheels



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
701	X18110701	LOCK KNOB M10-1.5
702	X18110702	HANDWHEEL HANDLE
703	X18110703	HANDWHEEL
704	X18110704	KEY 5 X 5 X 20
705	X18110705	ANGLE SEAT
706	X18110706	INT RETAINING RING 28MM
707	X18110707	SET SCREW M6-1 X 6
708	X18110708	CAP SCREW M10-1.5 X 20
709	X18110709	LEADSCREW M16 X 2P X 2T
710	X18110710	NUT
711	X18110711	LOCATE RING
712	X18110712	LEADSCREW M16 X 2P X 2T
713	X18110713	FINGER GUIDE
714	X18110714	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 10
715	X18110715	LOCK WASHER 6MM
716	X18110716	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
717	X18110717	LOCK WASHER 8MM
718	X18110718	FLAT WASHER 8MM
719	X18110719	STRUT BOARD
720	X18110720	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 50
721	X18110721	LOCK WASHER 8MM

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
722	X18110722	BEARING SELF LUBRICATING
723	X18110723	FLAT WASHER 6MM
724	X18110724	EXT RETAINING RING 12MM
725	X18110725	LOCATE BLOCK
726	X18110726	LOCATE SHAFT
727	X18110727	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 10
728	X18110728	FLAT WASHER 6MM
729	X18110729	SLEEVE
730	X18110730	LOCK NUT M16-2
731	X18110731	COPPER WASHER 16MM
732	X18110732	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 12
733	X18110733	LOCKING SHAFT NUT M16-2
734	X18110734	HEX NUT M12-1.75
736	X18110736	KEY 5 X 5 X 20
737	X18110737	BEARING
738	X18110738	SET SCREW M12-1.75 X 35
739	X18110739	SET SCREW M6-1 X 6
740	X18110740	HEX NUT M16-2
741	X18110741	DISC WASHER 10 X 20
742	X18110742	BUSHING
743	X18110743	HANDLE EXTENSION

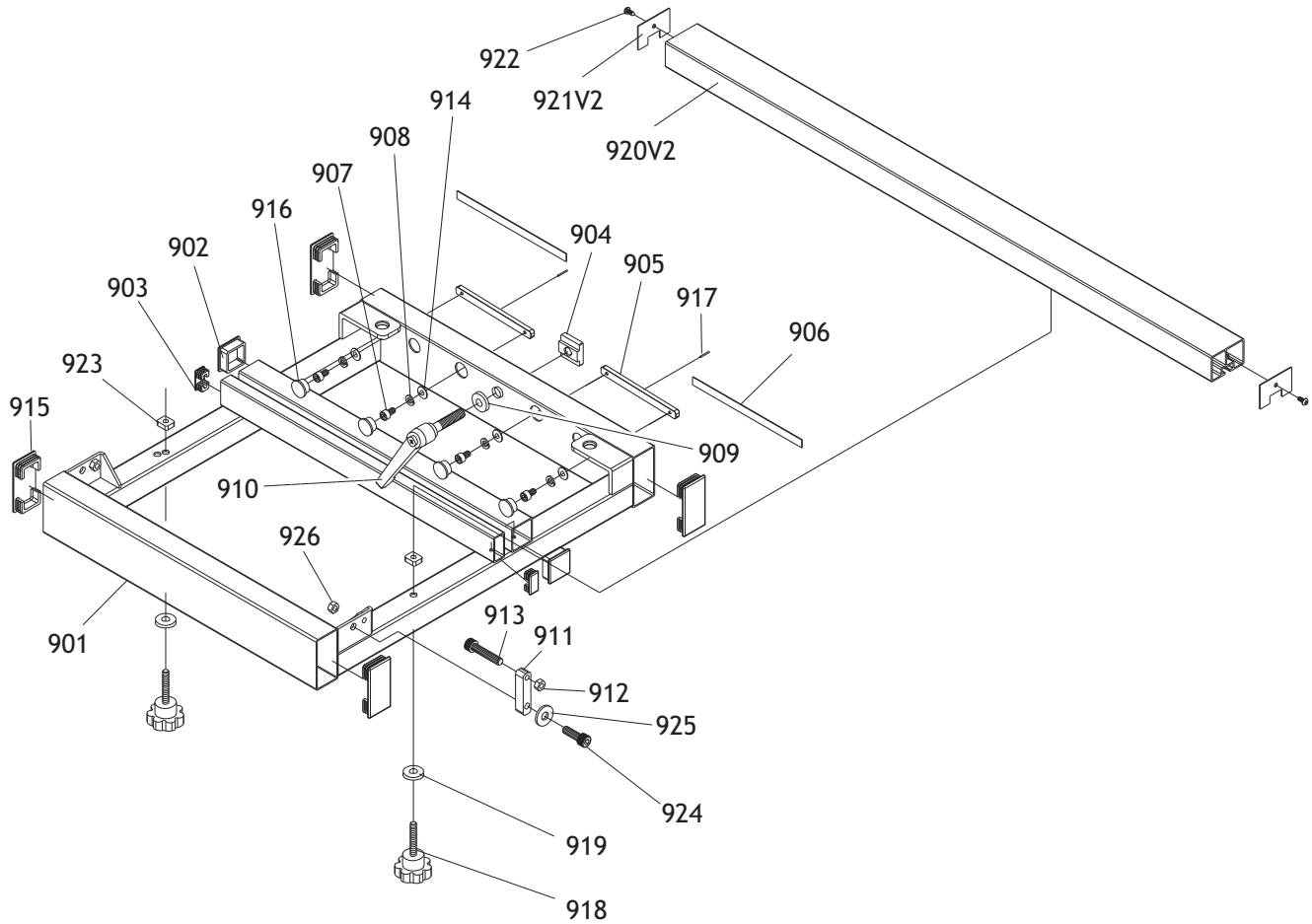
Scoring Trunnion



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
801	X18110801	ARBOR FLANGE
802	X18110802	SCORING SAW BLADE CSA 22MM
803	X18110803	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 20
804	X18110804	SHAFT CSA 22MM
805	X18110805	SHAFT
806	X18110806	SCORING ARBOR BEARING
807	X18110807	REGULATOR
808	X18110808	SCORING PULLEY 60HZ
809	X18110809	SET SCREW M6-1 X 6
810	X18110810	SET SCREW M6-1 X 6
811	X18110811	ADJUST SHAFT

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
812	X18110812	ADJUST SCREW M8-1.25 X 100
813	X18110813	PLATE
814	X18110814	LOCK WASHER 8MM
815	X18110815	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
816	X18110816	COMPRESSION SPRING
817	X18110817	LOCK NUT M8-1.25
818	X18110818	FLAT WASHER 8MM
819	X18110819	SCORING ARBOR NUT
820	X18110820	FLAT WASHER 8MM
821	X18110821	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 20
822	X18110822	HEX NUT M6-1

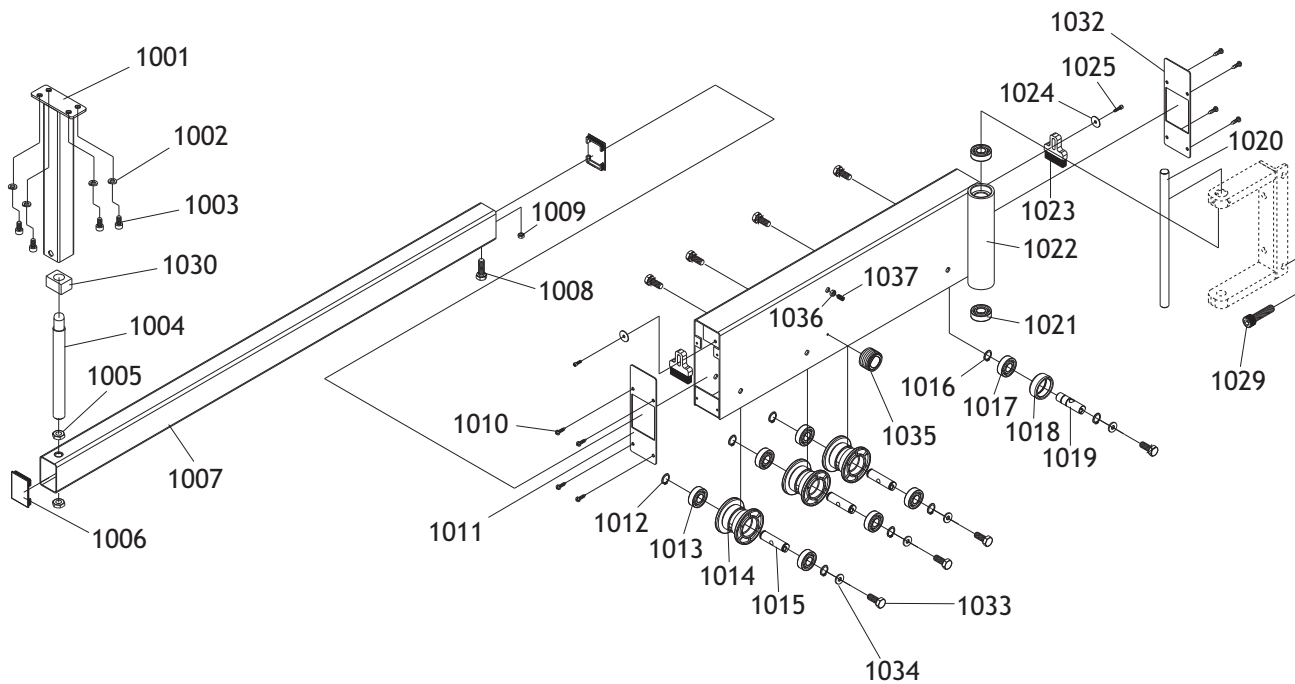
Crosscut Table



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
901	X18110901	CROSSCUT TABLE
902	X18110902	PLUG 38 X 38
903	X18110903	PLUG 40 X 20
904	X18110904	T-NUT M12-1.75
905	X18110905	T-SLOT BAR
906	X18110906	PAD
907	X18110907	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M6-1 X 16
908	X18110908	LOCK WASHER 6MM
909	X18110909	FENDER WASHER 12MM
910	X18110910	LOCK LEVER M12-1.75 X 55
911	X18110911	FENCE STOP BLOCK
912	X18110912	HEX NUT M8-1.25
913	X18110913	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 40

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
914	X18110914	FLAT WASHER 6MM
915	X18110915	PLUG 80 X 40
916	X18110916	PLUG
917	X18110917	PIN 3 X 14
918	X18110918	CC BRACE KNOB M8-1.25 X 50
919	X18110919	FENDER WASHER 8MM
920V2	X18110920V2	SUPPORT BAR 70MM WIDE V2.11.13
921V2	X18110921V2	COVER 70MM WIDE V2.11.13
922	X18110922	TAP SCREW #8 X 3/8
923	X18110923	T-NUT M8-1.25
924	X18110924	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 30
925	X18110925	FENDER WASHER 8MM
926	X18110926	LOCK NUT M8-1.25

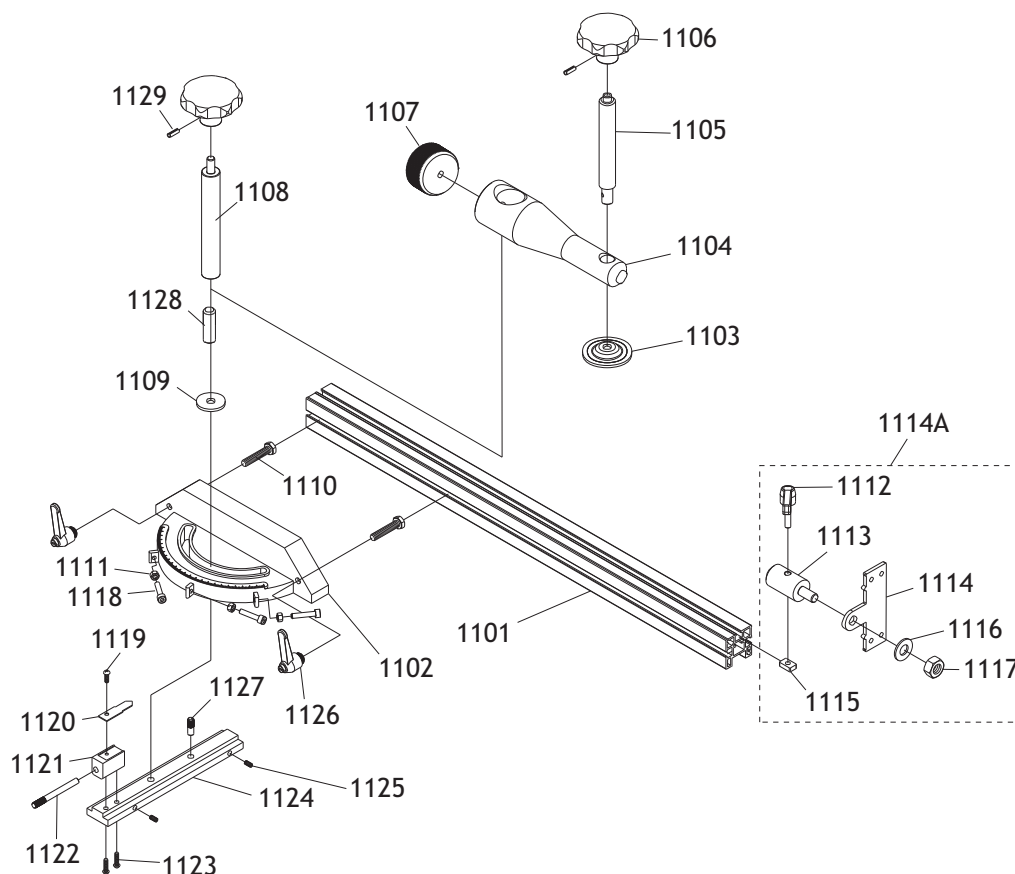
Swing Arm



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1001	X18111001	CROSSCUT TABLE SUPPORT LEG
1002	X18111002	LOCK WASHER 6MM
1003	X18111003	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16
1004	X18111004	ROTARY SHAFT
1005	X18111005	HEX NUT M20-2.5
1006	X18111006	PLUG 40 X 80
1007	X18111007	SLIDING TUBE
1008	X18111008	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 30
1009	X18111009	HEX NUT M8-1.25
1010	X18111010	TAP SCREW M4 X 10
1011	X18111011	COVER
1012	X18111012	EXT RETAINING RING 15MM
1013	X18111013	BALL BEARING 6202ZZ
1014	X18111014	ROLLER
1015	X18111015	ADJUST SHAFT
1016	X18111016	EXT RETAINING RING 15MM
1017	X18111017	BALL BEARING 6202ZZ

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1018	X18111018	RING
1019	X18111019	ADJUST SHAFT
1020	X18111020	HINGE SHAFT
1021	X18111021	BALL BEARING 6202ZZ
1022	X18111022	SWING ARM
1023	X18111023	BRUSH
1024	X18111024	FLAT WASHER 6MM
1025	X18111025	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 20
1029	X18111029	HEX BOLT M10-1.5 X 35
1030	X18111030	PLUG
1032	X18111032	COVER
1033	X18111033	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 20
1034	X18111034	FLAT WASHER 8MM
1035	X18111035	MAGNET BASE ASSEMBLY
1036	X18111036	HEX NUT M8-1.25
1037	X18111037	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 25

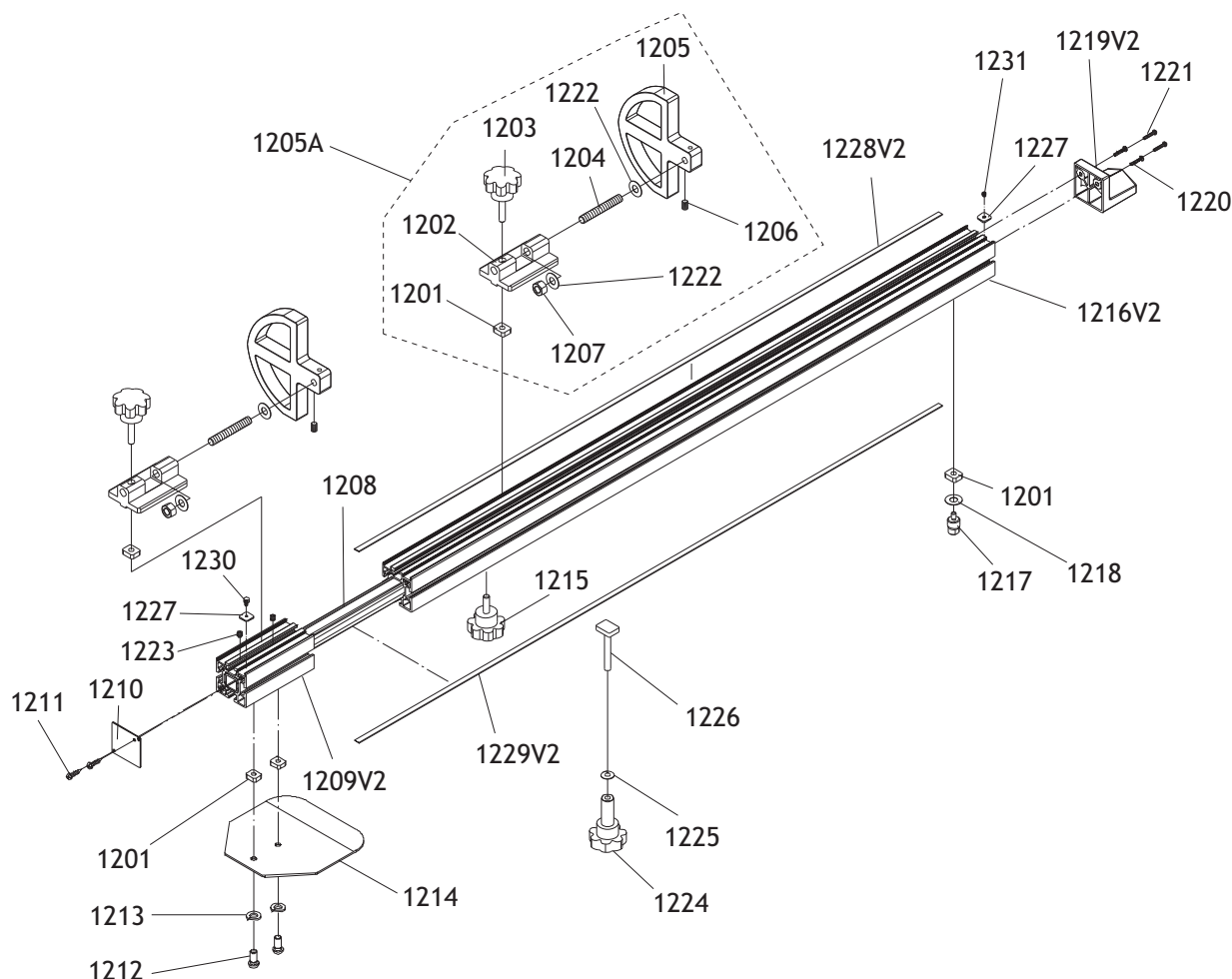
Miter Gauge



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1101	X18111101	MITER GAUGE FENCE
1102	X18111102	MITER GAUGE BODY
1103	X18111103	LARGE WASHER
1104	X18111104	SLIDING MITER CLAMP SHAFT
1105	X18111105	CLAMP SHAFT
1106	X18111106	KNOB PINNED
1107	X18111107	KNURLED KNOB
1108	X18111108	MITER HANDLE SHAFT
1109	X18111109	FENDER WASHER 8MM
1110	X18111110	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 30
1111	X18111111	HEX NUT M5-.8
1112	X18111112	ADJUST HANDLE M6 X 30
1113	X18111113	LOCK SHAFT
1114	X18111114	MITER FLIP STOP
1114A	X18111114A	MITER FLIP STOP ASSEMBLY

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1115	X18111115	SQUARE NUT M6-1
1116	X18111116	FLAT WASHER 10MM
1117	X18111117	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
1118	X18111118	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 25
1119	X18111119	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 12
1120	X18111120	POINTER
1121	X18111121	FIXED BLOCK
1122	X18111122	STOP BAR
1123	X18111123	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 16
1124	X18111124	MITER GUIDE BAR
1125	X18111125	SET SCREW M4-.7 X 10
1126	X18111126	ADJUST HANDLE
1127	X18111127	SHAFT
1128	X18111128	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 45
1129	X18111129	ROLL PIN 3 X 20

Crosscut Fence



REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1201	X18111201	T-NUT M8-1.25
1202	X18111202	STOP BRACKET
1203	X18111203	KNOB M8-1.25 X 40
1204	X18111204	FLIP STOP SCREW
1205	X18111205	FLIP STOP
1205A	X18111205A	FLIP STOP ASSEMBLY
1206	X18111206	SET SCREW M6-1 X 10
1207	X18111207	LOCK NUT M10-1.5
1208	X18111208	SQUARE TUBE
1209V2	X18111209V2	EXT FENCE V2.06.13
1210	X18111210	COVER
1211	X18111211	TAP SCREW M4 X 10
1212	X18111212	BUTTON HD CAP SCR M8-1.25 X 16
1213	X18111213	LOCK WASHER 8MM
1214	X18111214	LOCATE PLATE
1215	X18111215	CC FENCE LOCK KNOB M8-1.25 X 25

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1216V2	X18111216V2	SQUARE FENCE V2.06.13
1217	X18111217	PIVOT SHOULDER STUD
1218	X18111218	FIBER WASHER 10MM
1219V2	X18111219V2	END PIECE ABS V2.06.13
1220	X18111220	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 10
1221	X18111221	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 35
1222	X18111222	FIBER WASHER 10MM
1223	X18111223	SET SCREW M6-1 X 6
1224	X18111224	CROSSCUT FENCE KNOB M8-1.25 X 55
1225	X18111225	FENDER WASHER 8MM
1226	X18111226	T-BOLT M8-1.25 X 60
1227	X18111227	T-NUT M5-.8
1228V2	X18111228V2	SCALE 2000-0MM (78.75-0") STEEL V2.06.13
1229V2	X18111229V2	SCALE 0-2000MM (0-78.75") STEEL V2.06.13
1230	X18111230	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 6
1231	X18111231	SET SCREW M5-.8 X 5

Warranty Registration

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone # _____ Email _____ Invoice # _____

Model # _____ Serial # _____ Dealer Name _____ Purchase Date _____

The following information is given on a voluntary basis. It will be used for marketing purposes to help us develop better products and services. **Of course, all information is strictly confidential.**

1. How did you learn about us?

_____ Advertisement

_____ Friend

_____ Local Store

_____ Mail Order Catalog

_____ Website

_____ Other:

2. How long have you been a woodworker/metalworker?

_____ 0-2 Years

_____ 2-8 Years

_____ 8-20 Years

_____ 20+ Years

3. How many of your machines or tools are Shop Fox?

_____ 0-2

_____ 3-5

_____ 6-9

_____ 10+

4. Do you think your machine represents a good value?

_____ Yes

_____ No

5. Would you recommend Shop Fox products to a friend?

_____ Yes

_____ No

6. What is your age group?

_____ 20-29

_____ 30-39

_____ 40-49

_____ 50-59

_____ 60-69

_____ 70+

7. What is your annual household income?

_____ \$20,000-\$29,000

_____ \$30,000-\$39,000

_____ \$40,000-\$49,000

_____ \$50,000-\$59,000

_____ \$60,000-\$69,000

_____ \$70,000+

8. Which of the following magazines do you subscribe to?

_____ Cabinet Maker

_____ Popular Mechanics

_____ Today's Homeowner

_____ Family Handyman

_____ Popular Science

_____ Wood

_____ Hand Loader

_____ Popular Woodworking

_____ Wooden Boat

_____ Handy

_____ Practical Homeowner

_____ Woodshop News

_____ Home Shop Machinist

_____ Precision Shooter

_____ Woodsmith

_____ Journal of Light Cont.

_____ Projects in Metal

_____ Woodwork

_____ Live Steam

_____ RC Modeler

_____ Woodworker West

_____ Model Airplane News

_____ Rifle

_____ Woodworker's Journal

_____ Modeltec

_____ Shop Notes

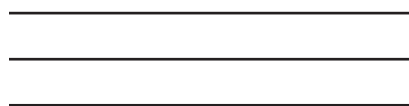
_____ Other:

_____ Old House Journal

_____ Shotgun News

9. Comments: _____

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WARRANTY

Woodstock International, Inc. warrants all Shop Fox machinery to be free of defects from workmanship and materials for a period of two years from the date of original purchase by the original owner. This warranty does not apply to defects due directly or indirectly to misuse, abuse, negligence or accidents, lack of maintenance, or reimbursement of third party expenses incurred.

Woodstock International, Inc. will repair, replace, or arrange for a dealer refund, at its expense and option, the Shop Fox machine or machine part proven to be defective for its designed and intended use, provided that the original owner returns the product prepaid to an authorized warranty or repair facility as designated by our Bellingham, Washington office with proof of their purchase of the product within two years, and provides Woodstock International, Inc. reasonable opportunity to verify the alleged defect through inspection. If it is determined there is no defect, or that the defect resulted from causes not within the scope of Woodstock International Inc.'s warranty, then the original owner must bear the cost of storing and returning the product.

This is Woodstock International, Inc.'s sole written warranty and any and all warranties that may be implied by law, including any merchantability or fitness, for any particular purpose, are hereby limited to the duration of this written warranty. We do not warrant that Shop Fox machinery complies with the provisions of any law, acts or electrical codes. We do not reimburse for third party repairs. In no event shall Woodstock International, Inc.'s liability under this limited warranty exceed the purchase price paid for the product, and any legal actions brought against Woodstock International, Inc. shall be tried in the State of Washington, County of Whatcom. We shall in no event be liable for death, injuries to persons or property or for incidental, contingent, special or consequential damages arising from the use of our products.

Every effort has been made to ensure that all Shop Fox machinery meets high quality and durability standards. We are committed to continuously improving the quality of our products, and reserve the right to change specifications at any time.



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